

RCA XL-100

It's more than just great color.

It's 100% Solid State AccuColor.





XL-100 is color TV with

circuitry designed to perform longer with fewer repairs.

There's not one chassis tube to burn out. We've replaced all tubes with 100% solid state components-the most reliable components used in television today. Twelve exclusive plug-in AccuCircuit

modules control most set functions, so your service technician can make most repairs quickly and easily, in the home

RCA's best color ever.

and table model has RCA's black matrix picture tube for the brightest sharpest color in RCA history.

The tuning's a snap.

XL-100's advanced tuning system makes color tuning virtually foolproof! It features AccuMatic. RCA's color monitor that automatically locks color within a normal range.

Backed by the best

Widest choice.

warranty program ever. We have such confidence in the reliability of XL-100, we back it for a full year

on both parts and labor with our "Purchaser Satisfaction" warranty-"PS" for short. (See basic provisions below.)

With over forty XL-100 models to choose from, there's an XL-100 that's right for your budget. Your RCA dealer can tell you more about why XL-100 is ..

more than just great color.

The same the basic provisions of our Xr, 100 "Purchaser fastisfaction" search ("F6" for short); If any integration of the party of the



Why a \$2,000 Volkswagen costs a lot less than any other \$2,000 car.

Listen to the logic:

Give or take a few dollars, most new economy cars are priced just about the same these days.

Around \$2,000.

But come trade-in time, a weird thing happens. Some are worth more to you than others.

And based on what's happened in the past, after 3 or 4 years, not one is worth more cash than you-know-who:

The Volkswagen Beetle!

So the real price you pay for a car is the difference between what you pay now and what you get back later, when you sell it.

Anyhow, take a good look at the chart on the right.

And please be careful.

It is one thing to say today, "I just

bought the lowest-priced car in town"

It's another thing tomorrow to say, "I just sold the lowest-priced car in town."

Who lost the least?	Depreciation as of January, 1972
1969 Nova 4 Sedan 2 Dr	-\$814
1969 Ocel 2 Dr. Sørdan	-\$812
1969 Darius FI 310 2 Dr.	-\$736
O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	-\$723
1969 Toyoto Corella Sedan 2 Dr.	-\$686
1969 Volumages 113	-\$449



A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Henry Luce au

N the two centuries since Benjamin Franklin first noted the inevitability of death and taxes, medical science has made progress in at least deferring the former. The joys of longer life, however, are diluted by the ever rising and more varied tolls exacted by the taxmen. This week, as Americans are gathering their records, loan applications and discontent for the IRS springtime follies, our Economy section cover story poses the question, "Is the U.S. Going Broke?

Increasing Government costs and declining public services make the citizenry wonder why the tax trip is both so individually bad and so collectively unrewarding. With the help of TIME's Board of Economists and our correspondents round the country, Associate Editor

George Church set out to answer that question. His article examines where the money comes from, where it goes and why the windfall once expected from declining military expenses has failed to materialize. The story suggests ways to get more value from tax dollars and more equity into the means used to collect them. If our staff members have uncovered no way of refuting Ben Franklin, they do tell how taxes may be lived with more easily.

Despite TV and other modern diversions, the movies continue to occupy a large cultural niche. This week our Show Business section makes a long and detailed examination of a rather special new film The Godfather, starring Marlon Brando and based on Mario Puzo's best seller. The film merits unusual attention not only because of what went on in front of the cameras but also because of the controversy over the Mafia theme that occurred off the set.

Film Critic Jay Cocks managed to see The Godfather three weeks ago at a private screening in Los Angeles, a session so

secretive that, he recalls, "there were just two of us in the room and an armed guard posted at the door." Impressed by what he saw, he took a second and third look last week in New York. He and Associate Editor Gerald Clarke, who also at-

tended one of the screenings, collaborated on our story about the intrigues, protests and creative and financial pressures that have surrounded the production during the past year and a half. For Cocks, who calls himself a "film junkie" ("I need movies to keep me going"), seeing The Godfather three times in two weeks was not really so unusual. Between new releases, revivals and TV's reruns, he sees about a dozen movies each week. In this case, nostalgia was an added attraction; some of the location film-

ing was done in The Bronx neighborhood where Cocks grew up.

JAY COCKS

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The Cover: Painting in acrylics by Mark English.

TIME

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How many typewriters can your postage meter handle?

All day long all the typewriters in your office work away, most of their output ending up as mail. Then all at once —usually at five o'clock—this mail descends on the mailroom, to funnel through your postage meter one piece at a time. Causing a traffic jam in the mailroom.

If your postage meter has been left to face a growing number of prevertiers and typists, the solution is the Pinney Bowes 5600 Postage Meter Machine. It can take a pile of letters of almost any size and weight and auto-time and stack them nealty in a try ready to go out. And pro-vide moistened meter stamped tape for packages as well. And even keep track of the postage used.

And while it's waiting for the five o'clock rush, the 5600 can do such jobs as automatically signing checks. Imprinting dates on incoming mail. Even handling UPS.

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of front-wheel drive cars.

Refreshing Break

Sir / In spite of myself. I felt great sym-pathy for the "Con Man of the Year" [Feb. 21] when I read your report that he faces a jail sentence for fraud and perjury. Not since the heyday of P.T. Barnum has one man entertained the American public so long and so well.

Even if Clifford Irving did commit

fraud and perjury on the road to be-coming a folk 'tero, he also provided us all with a refreshing break from the atroc-ities of Bangladesh and the bombings in Ireland, And just incidentally he helped

sell a few newspapers and magazines.

Every one of us owes him so thing for all the fun we've had tracking

JIM CASTAGNERA

Sir / "The Fabulous Hoax of Clifford Ir-Sir / "The Fabulous rload of control of the year, but mystery-suspense story of the year, but "Con a proper of the "Con".

Before this glorious election year is over there may be several other strong contenders for that title.

(MRS.) NANCY J. KROEGER El Toro, Calif.

Sir / It would not be surprising to hear that McGraw-Hill and LIFE had purchased the Statue of Liberty as a promising joint investment. Perhaps, at least,

Grand Junction, Colo.

Sir / The amount of coverage your m azine has given the Howard Hughes-Clifford Irving intrigue is ludicrous. When the American people need information on so many important domestic and inon so many important domestic and in-ternational issues, you have shortchanged them by centering attention on an in-significant account of Clifford Irving, his friends, and his exploits. You need to re-examine your priorities. RICHARD A. COOPER

Minneapolis

Sir / I think you overreacted in picturing Clifford Irving on your cover as "Con Man of the Year." For one thing, this man should be entitled to his day in court before he is labeled as a fraud. JOSEPH G. CARLETON JR.

Brookline, Mass.

Sir / Of all the words, That make the news, The dullest of these, Is Howard Hughes. RAYMOND A. MAXWELL North Cape May, N.J.

Sir / Could it be that I detect a bit of venom in your choice of Clifford Irving as "Con Man of the Year"? Come on, boys, be good sports. Put yourselves on next week's cover under the title—you guessed it-"Suckers of the Year." JAMES BURCH POWELL

Eugene, Ore.

The Farmer's Price

Sir / Thank God for the land of the free and the home of the brave! Re "Housewives Protest High Prices of Meat" [Feb. 21]: the solution—grow it yourselves!
You take friend husband in tow



Do you hear me loud and clear?

Is your loving family taking you for granted? And, just because you fill the role of homemaker so superbly, don't they realize that your training really qualifies you for much better things? Express your (slightly rebellious) personality with this Apron/Potholder Set. The important question is hand screened on heavy green/white 100% cotton, with adjustable chrome buckle to fit all sizes of women's libbers.

Please send me the University Woman's Apron/Potholder Set My check for \$6 (\$5 plus \$1 for post. & insur.) is enclosed. Calif. add tax. Return within two weeks for full

refund if not delighted Name

Address

Zip 584 Washington, San Francisco 94111

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T10313

IF YOU LIVE IN "THE COUNTY" AND IF A

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC HITS ST. LOUIS

WOULD YOU BE CONCERNED?

We have a crazy set-up in Metropolitan St. Louis . . . and, if we don't do something about it, a lot of us think it is going to get worse.

It is not smallpox, but it is bad, and could—like smallpox or any other disease—hurt us all.

Partly it is the fault of geography. But, a big part of it is the fault of the dividing lines we have set in our minds.

A lot of people say..."I like my small community where I live"..."I am willing to pay earnings tax"...
"I work in the city, but let's keep the city and the county completely separate."

That might sound good, but is it?

Does anybody think for a minute that a fire knows the city/county dividing line and respects it?

Does anybody think that sick people know what a dividing line is? Does anybody believe that dust

Does anybody believe that dust and air pollution stop at the city limits?

Does anybody think that burglars really care about the artificial dividing line?

Do traffic jams begin and end at

the dividing line?

The point is, aren't we really all involved, and is paying an earnings tax enough?

We have got to begin to think it is ridiculous to speak of "our" city, "our" art museum, "our" zoo, "our" downtown, "our" convention center, "our" parks, "our" symphony, "our" planetarium . . .

... unless we also think of "our" ghetto, "our" inner city problems, "our" housing problems, "our" traffic problems, "our" hospital and welfare problems.

We ought to stop kidding ourselves. We are a house divided, and some day we have got to find a way for all of us in Metropolitan St. Louis to care about all of it.

It is only when we care about all of it that we can go to work on ways and means to solve the problems.

The question is...Do we care enough about our problems to find our solutions?

This advertisement prepared by D'ARCY-MACMANUS-INTERMARCO, INC. St. Louis.



Remedios Guanzon. Father dead. Mother blind.

REMEDIOS GUANZON

AGE 5. Father dead, TB. Mother blind. Earns a few pennies begging. Brother is a scavenger. Remedios guides mother's hands to spots on clothes that require particular scrubbing. Family lives in one small room. Must crawl through small opening to enter. Walls from material found at city dump. No facilities. Help to Remedios means help to entire family.

Thousands of children as needy as Remedios anxiously await "adoption" by you or your group. Choose a boy or girl from Viet Nam, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Peru Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, or Bolivia.

A monthly cash grant helps provide primary school education for your Foster Child and his sisters and brothers. In addition, PLAN gives family counseling, medical care when called for, supplementary new clothing and household equipment. PLAN's emphasis on education helps its children to become self-supporting citizens. Since 1937, more than 147,000 children have "graduated" from PLAN's program. You receive a case history and a photograph. Each month you write and receive a letter

(original and translation). These letters will tell you how your "adoption" benefits the entire family. Soon, through the regular letters and PLAN progress reports, you and your child develop a warm, loving relationship.

CHECK YOUR CHARITY! We eagerly offer our financial statement upon request. You will see that your contribution truly benefits the child for whom it was intended.

PLAN is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization. SIGN HERE NOW...PLEASE

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ı	Mr. and Mrs Steve Allen	

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I want to be a Faster Parent for a year or more of a boy____girl____ oge___country_____. Where the need is greatest_____.
I enclose my first payment of: \$16.00 Monthly_____. \$48.00 Quarterly _\$96.00 Semi-annually_____\$192 Annually_ I can't become a Foster Parent right now but I enclose my contribution

of \$______Please send me more information.

Nome Telephone No.

PLAN operates in Bollivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, and Viset Nam. PLAN is registered with the U.S. State Department Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. Contributions are tax deductible. In Canada, write 153 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto 7, Ontario TIC-3-42

35 YEARS OF HELP WITH A HUMAN TOUCH

and go to the friendly finance company Look, I have a sure thing! Those dumb farmers are making a pot of gold out of us city people by raising meat. Here's just the tining—200 acres at only \$400 per acre, potential of 1,000 hogs per year. The house needs some work, but we could remodel it for gracious country living. I could get \$40,000 for my house in town now, it only cost us \$20,000 back in 1952, remember? So we'd just the thing-200 acres at only \$400 only have to borrow \$40,000. Oh, yes, I'll need another \$20,000 for machinery. And I don't have any feed, so I'll need about \$30,000 to tide those 1,000 pigs over this year. We won't need much for our living expenses since we will be liv-ing off the land, Stock? Gee, the farm magazine I get says eight pigs per sow isn't too bad. 125 sows? \$100 a head? \$12,500-humph-interest? 8%

So you take the leap. You work, your partner works, your kids work—vaccinating, castrating, sorting, farrowing,

feeding, cleaning . . . At last the big day arrives. You have 1,000 hogs ready to go. Cost: \$4 per hundredweight for feed. Exactly \$32,000 worth of feed for 1,000 200-lb.

The friendly buyer looks them over. "I'll give you 16¢ per pound for them -after all, your city cousins can't pay too much for meat." \$32,000! You walk out dazed. What

about the taxes, the interest, your work, the medical bills, the car expense . . . EDWARD I. FERGUSON Mt. Hope, Wis,

Trumpeters of Doom

Sir / If the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has any cause for con-cern, it is primarily due to the pro-

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Thank God for tomorrow's medicine.

Remember yesterday, when lobar pneumonia was a big killer? It's almost nostalgic.

And how about today? Well, if you're not sick today,

why worry?

It's tomorrow that holds the terror. And that's what we consider our business: to be ready for tomorrow.

We put an enormous effort into it. Time, talent, equipment and some \$600,000,000 a year of our own research and development money. (Yet your average prescription still costs only \$4.02. Five percent less than the same quantity of medicine cost a decade ago.)

But one of the interesting things that goes into the making of medicine defies all analysis.

It is the stuff that breakthroughs are made of. Like the breakthroughs that tamed pneumonia. And will ultimately control cancer and heart disease.

This interesting thing is called intuition.

And Lord only knows where that comes from.



Our country's gas supplies:

What the gas industry is doing to be sure your home has enough gas.



If you have gas in your home, you will continue to be supplied. However, in some areas the situation is so serious the gas company cannot take on any new house heating customers now. We want you to know the gas industry is doing everything it can to make more clean gas energy available to people who want to.



It will take higher prices to keep the gas coming. For years gas prices at the wellhand have been kept artificially low—while drilling and other costs have skyrocketed. Recently more realistic price levels have been approved to get the huge job of exoloration and drilling done. The higher costs murred will man somewhat higher prices higher costs murred will man somewhat higher prices paratively than other forms of energy. And it's worth more to keep this essential energy coming.



The gas supplies are there. The problem is getting at them. Today our country faces a growing need for all types them. Today our country faces a growing need for all types of energy. Including gas, Our continent has gas. Huge reserves of it. But much of it is deep down. Hard to get at. Some of it is under water. And there have been important new discoveries in the fa-rolf Arctic.



The gas industry is drilling, piping, importing, researching to increase the gas supply. The gas industry and government are working together on an accelerated research program to convert coal into clean-burning gas. It's going to take time and it's going to take money to make additional gas available.



It makes sense to save clean gas energy. Especially now with a critical shortage of all kinds of energy in our country. There are many things we can do to save natural gas-like weatherprofing our homes and not wasting, gas when we cook. Saving gas makes, sense even after new supplies become available. Gas is clean energy—a pure, natural supplies to the control of the control of

Gas, clean energy for today and tomorrow



Dodge gave the four-door family a great new style...



...and topped it off with a free vinyl roof.

Whitewalls and wheel covers shown above optional at extra cost.

Coronet Topper. Specially equipped with cloth-and-vinyl, split back bench seat with center armrest. Special exterior mouldings. Bumper guards, front and rear. And for adding these beautiful touches, your Dodge Dealer can offer you the vinyl roof free, because Dodge gives it to him at no extra charge, interested in power steering and power front disc brakes? See your Dodge Dealer about his special offer on Coronet Topper X, Dodge, Depend on It.

Coronet Topper'72



LETTERS

fessional trumpeters of doom within the church, of whom the Rev. Andrew Greeley [Feb. 21] appears to be an example.

ley [Feb. 21] appears to be an example.

As a Catholic priest, he knows that
the authority of the Pope and the bishops is divinely instituted. Possibly, had
Eather Greeley lived in biblical times,
he would have felt the Apostles should
have nominated their own Redeemer
rather than have Jesus imposed on them.

OTTO H. PNIOWER Pacifica, Calif.

The Ualies

Sir 4" Equality for Uglies" [Feb. 21]: blacks denied their blackness, but then developed pride in it. It is not too ridiculous to expect that ugly women may and together to right job discrimination and other indignities under a slogan such as "Ugly so beautiful."

MIKI JACOBS San Rafael, Calif.

Sir / Any woman who has ever applied for a job knows that her appearance is not a job knows that her appearance is not a good the aspect of life where she's obliged to deal with men. The problem is not to deal with men. The problem is not how to get the "ugifies" to band to gether, but how in get men to realize that a woman's value—that a very little that a woman's value—that a very little proposed to the problem in the problem is not a proposed. The problem is not provided that a woman's value—that a very little problem is not little to the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem in the problem is not provided to the problem in the problem in the problem is not problem in the problem in the problem in the problem in the problem is not problem in the pr

Los Angeles

A Haven for Winners

Sir / Regarding Joseph Kane's distorred article "Crumpy Mood of Horida Voters" [Feb. 14], let it be known that the Daxiona Bench reveal rease basest 120,000 permanent residents and hoxes 3,000,000 permanent residents and hoxes 3,000,000 here by choice not just chance. With so many winners" enjoying the good life, its bewildering that Mr. Kane considers Daytona Beach a haven for the "losers of fire". He should be so littleky.

> Executive Manager Chamber of Commerce Daytona Beach, Fla.

Staged Events

Sir / The presentation to the public of staged or electronically manipulated staged or electronically manipulated exents under the guse of bona fide television news is an assue that merits everyone's concern and careful consideration. Recent evidence suggests that an increased sensitivity to this problem has arrisen within the industry itself; for this the public can be grateful. Aside from the implication of gues-

tionable personal motivation inherent in your story's title, "Staggers' Revenge" JFeb. 14]. I think the article served a useful purpose in focusing public attention on this important subject. HARLEY O. STAGGERS

> Chairman Special Subcommittee on Investigations House of Representatives Washington, D.C.

Other Issues

Sir / Your story on young candidates for school boards [Feb. 14] was an encouragement for all of us who have in the past doubted the public's concern with

With all due respect 1 would, however, like to try to clarify the reason 1 had for becoming a candidate, which I feel may have been misrepresented in your magazine. You wrote 'Judith Pierson ... hopes to get herself elected ... so that she can try to change the

. . . so that she can try to change the rule that got her suspended last year for refusing to salute the flag."

In reality, the laws about saluting the flag were not a mittor plank in my platform, included in my platform were the more important issues and drug editors and the more important issues and drug editors. It is the second provides the control of the educational proprieties from administrator back to teacher, creation of an enhanced parent-incher prattensitip, utilization of the schools for recreational purposes, and mitted the proprieties of the

I hope that I can impress upon the readers the fact that my campaign was not based on revenge but on the presentation of constructive ideas for the improvement of the school system.

Willingboro, N.J

Prison for Ginzburg

Sir / The irony of Ralph Ginzburg's going to prison [Feb. 21] in 1972 for sending something as mild as *Eros* through the mail is obvious.

The more interesting question is this: How does a man whose conviction was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1966 still manage to carry on stays and appeals for six years?

Bloomington, Ind.

Sir / Who in this world can authoritatively distinguish between prurient interests and normal, healthy, sexual interests? Is not the sexual pleasure that pornography brings to some people in itself of "redeeming social value"?

To send to prison a man whose crime was innocuously catering to the appetite of the public is both arbitrary and unjust.

Miami

Sir / It is poetic justice that Ralph Ginzburg should eventually be sent to jail by the peers he so repeatedly offended. MORRIS B. RUSACK

Philadelphia

Address Letters to TIME, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020



SHEAFFER

the proud craftsmen

SHEATTER, WORLD-WIDE, A WINTER COMPANY

Announcing Emerson Permacolor. It's tuned in before you turn it on.

Emerson Permacolor is one button total tuning. Pre-set and pre-tuned at the factory, it locks in automatic fine tuning, color, tint, brightness and contrast. Shown below are three of the seven handsome Permacolor models in diagonally-measured screen sizes from 19" to 25". All with

Emerson's Prismacolor black matrix picture tube. See them at your nearby Emerson dealer. Take one home. Unpack it. Plug it in. And get a Permacolor picture at the touch of your finger. Ifom \$358.88 for the President (19CPO4W).*







Contrast

EMERSON

Models shown top left, Tric President (19CPO4W), bottom left, The Houston (21CTO3W), right, The Cartegens (25CC2S), 1972 Emerson Television Sales Corporation, a division all National Union Electric Corporation



Since World War II, we have known that the old manthe consuming man, the purely technological man, the wholly materialistic manmust die.

Our problem has been that no one better has come forward to take his place.

This is not a problem of age, but of outlook. We need agents of change - men and women sensitive enough to rejuvenate our spirit, powerful enough to strengthen our will. But where will they be found? Are there institutions concerned both for man's intellectual qualities and moral standards, both for his head and his heart? The church and and the church-related colleges are such institutions. They have a proven capacity for inspiring leadership and responding to society's needs. They - we - now have an opportunity to resolve our dilemma of good intentions and bad results.

I agree that our church-related colleges offer us a unique opportunity to find ways to be faishful, finally, to our own ideals. I recognize that their continuing effectiveness will be measured by our willingness to support their efforts.

Please send me:

- ☐ Further information concerning the philosophy, goals and programs of the 100 schools and colleges related to the United Methodist Church.
- Materials concerning the work and activities of my nearby United Methodist-related college.
- Let me know ways a concerned citizen can help these institutions in their efforts.

Please send this page to:

The National Methodist Foundation for Christian Higher Education P.O. Box 871 Nashville, Tennessee 37202



A Program to Create Greater Understanding and Financial Security for the Schools and Colleges of the United Methodist Church

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Address, Number and Street

I am a: □ student □ alumnus
□ educator □ friend □ parent

Merrill Lynch thinks your money might work harder if it worked in more ways.

A lot of people are in a financial rut — and don't even know it.

They rely on one way of putting their money to work—usually stocks, bonds, or savings accounts—and never look any further.

They should. We think there are some pretty solid reasons to invest in a variety of ways:

- Owning several kinds of investments tends to spread your risk better than owning one kind.
- With more investments to choose from, it should be easier to build a portfolio that matches your objectives.
- 3. By exploring a range of investments—instead of just one or two—you should be able to do a better job of adjusting your portfolio to meet changing conditions.

One caution: Much as we believe in diversification, we don't see it as a shortcut to success. We think every investor should have adequate life insurance and cash reserves before he invests.

Bridging the knowledge gap.

Of course you shouldn't put your money in something unless you understand it. So investors in the Seventies will have to know more and have more facts than ever before.

There we can help. Everyone of our 5,000 Account Executives is backed by one of the most comprehensive information systems on Wall Street. (We spend over S8 million a year researching stocks, bonds, and commodities—and publish over 40,000 pages of research every month.)

Here are some of the ways we can help you invest.

Stocks: twice as many Security Analysts.

As we see is, stocks still offer the most direct way to own a share of American industry. To help you decide which ones to buy, we employ twice as many Security Analysts as any other broker. To help you know what they think, we publish hundreds of detailed studies of companies and industries every year.

To get our Analysts' opinions in a hurry, we use a computerized information system. Within minutes, it can deliver an up-to-date, 100-word appraisal on any of 2600 stocks.

Real Estate Investment Trusts: you don't have to be rich.

Here's a way to buy shares in trusts that finance big real estate projects without having big money. Many real estate trusts cost less than \$50 a share. And the typical yield is a hefty 8 percent,

Commodity Futures: a businesslike approach.

Some people think they're just for wild-eyed speculators. We think they're for sharp-eyed businessmen. If you have a substantial amount in risk capital, \$50.000 in liquid assets, and plenty of self-control, we'll be glad to show you a business-like approach to commodity speculation.

Mutual Funds: something extra.

You can buy them from most any broker or dealer. But when you buy one of the funds we recommend, you get something extra—the opinion of our Security Analysts. They evaluate the portfolios of these funds every quarter.

Another plus: we offer funds with a wide variety of objectives. They run the gamut from ultra-conservative to high risk, from income seckers to growth seekers.

Corporate Bonds: 1 or 1,000.

A lot of big utilities and blue chip industrial companies want to borrow your money. And they're willing to pay 7 to 8 percent interest to get it.

Worth noting: We handled about \$7 billion in corporate bonds last year, so we know the field. We can help you choose bonds tailored to your objectives —whether you want to buy 1 or 1,000.

Convertible Bonds: a two-way chance for gain.

They're convertible into the common stock of the company that issued the bond. If the stock price goes up, you could have a capital gain built right in. If the stock price goes down, you can still collect interest on the bonds.

But—convertibles are hard to understand and usually pay a lower interest rate than corporates of the same quality.

Municipal Bonds: no Federal Taxes.

When you lend money to a state, city, or town, you don't have to pay Federal taxes on the interest. So the net return

on municipals can get very attractive.

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We think it could be the start of a better way to share in America's growth.

Merrill Lynch is bullish on America.





THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

Chinoiserie

One of the more visible repercussions of Richard Nixon's China trip has been a sudden American appetite for things Chinese. In New York City's Chinatown, according to one foother wholesaler's estimate, restaurant business has increased 25% since the Pressient went to Poking. Part of the rise sitent went to Poking. Part of the rise whose New Year, but the televised spectacle of the Nixon stitting down to

> 作尔林野縣不飛 中国去 可是我们 有直送机到何特 六体料 額短低林

等尔特直电影啊样片特的飞机 比任何航空线都多每天十多班。 到体新校去的有最好的四班 直连机到强慢林夫,年铁区晚 能都保险也走直运的三分城



Also accountage hits

Also acupuncture kits.
eight-course Mandarin dinners obvi-

ously set many salivary glands to work. Across the nation, there was a great (umbling and elicking of chopsicks—an item that restaurants often ran out of, as Americans accustomed to forks and chop stey suddenly demiliar Cantonese cuivine, spicier Mandrin dishes enjoyed a vegue. Some adventurous diners even demanded preserved eggs, and shark-shi soup.

Other businesses exploited the faddist nascination. Delta Airlines took out newspaper ads written in Chinese. Books about China sold briskly. The Harvard Co-op in Cambridge was offering do-it-yourself acupuncture kits with diagrams of the body's critical points—but without the needles. It was an intriguing display of pop-

ular psychological accommodation to a new turn in foreign policy. There was, of course, no evidence that the Chinese were overcome by a corresponding yen for hamburgers.

Unnatural Disaster

Last month the County of Lox Angeles installed 1945.04 worth of plasite trees and plants along nearly two miles of roadway (Tisse, Feb. 21). The artificial vegetation, it turns out, is not immune to unmatural desisters. In currage at the first county of the trees and sawed up others. The ruined trees were quickly replaced, But turbed at the lengths to which protecters would go to get rail of the fakes, deceded that they would grant plant in the county board of the protection of the protection of the county board of supervisors, disturbed at the lengths to which protecters would go to get rail of the fakes, deceded that they would grant plant plan

Old Folks' Liberation

Having mobilized a youth corps of consumer advocates over the past several years, Raiph Nader has now begun work on an old folks' liberation movement. Last week, with an initial group of four retired professionals. Nader established a force

that he expects to function as a clearinghouse for information about and for the elderly. Nader's first volunteers plan, among other things, to coordinate investigations into such problems as nursing homes, employment for older workers, retirement income and prescription drugs.

The nation's 20 million citizens over 65—10% of the population—represent a potentially powerful lobbying force. Nader's "Retired Professional Group" will begin by concentrating on problems of the elderly, but eventually, as he notes, "it will become apparent that the problems of our so-ciety are seamless and ageless."

Numbered for Life

Even though many Americans feel that they are codified and computerized county as it is, the Senate Finance Committee last week approved a bill that would require every child enter the senate of the senate of the consideration of the consid

ficult for anyone to apply for false Social Security cards later. In other words: a number in a central file would track a person for the from approx would further enable the Government to amass information on citizens and store it in a central computer under a single identification number. To date, no one has suggested using tattoss.

Bum Steer

The overall grand champion of this year's prestigious National Western Stock Show in Denver was a gleaning 1,200-lb. Aberdeen Angus steer named Big Mac. His name alone was enough to attract the owners of a group of McDonald's hamburger true. See the control of the control of

It is now a local joke among Denver cattlemen that the steer should have been named after a rival chain's hamburger, the Whopper. It seems that Big Mac may actually be a white Charolais steer named Jeep. It also appears that he was dved black for the show, for which the Charolais breed is not eligible, and entered as an Angus. A previous owner of the animal. which was reported to have died last November of hardware sickness (from eating metal. like barbed wire), spotted Big Mac at the show and declared him "the spitting image of Jeep. except that he's black instead of white

With a protest lodged, the \$200 prize money was withheld, and the \$14,250 sale was halted. For the moment Big Mac—or Jeep, or whatever it is—was settled on a suburban farm, utraing whiter and whiter by the day.



BIG MAC (OR JEEP)
Growing whiter,



THE PRESIDENCY

Descent from the Summit

T is generally expected of great historic events these days that they should have some immediate, dramatic consequences. No one could deny that Richard Nixon's Peking summit was such a historic moment, or that the public's expectations were intensified by its being the first event of such magnitude ever to be staged for television. Even so, there is a widespread feeling that what followed the President's dramatic voyage was somewhat anticlimactic, a bit of a letdown-except, perhaps, for returning journalists and officials, who found themselves instant celebrities in demand for interviews and talk shows. Abroad, the trip caused plenty of comment and speculation. both favorable and unfavorable. By contrast, the U.S. reaction was rather uncritically enthusiastic.

One of the larger controversies over the China voyage, in fact, seemed to he about who could, or should, visit the People's Republic next. In the wake of the President's trip, the lineup of Americans eager to go to China was growing almost as long as the Great Wall, Julie and David Eisenhower and Tricia and Eddie Cox have been invited to Peking as tourists. Invitations have also been extended to Senate Leaders Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott-much to the annoyance of House Speaker Carl Albert and Minority Leader Gerald Ford, who wondered why they could not go too. Albert warned that if the institutional slight was not corrected, "appropriate action" would be taken. An apologetic White House assured the Congressmen that other invitations from Peking would be forthcoming.

When the Spirit of '76 brought the President home last week, he was clearly euphoric. The festive atmosphere at Andrews Air Force Base —where Vice President Spiro Agnew headed the welcoming committee —more than made up for the tepid reception that greeted Nison in Peking. (Chief, the plane taxied up to the edge of the crowd of cheering thousands, with the whole scene captured on television.

"We have demonstrated," said Nixon, "that nations with very big and fundamental differences can learn to discuss those differences calmly, rationally and frankly, without compromising their principles. This is the basis of a structure for peace."

Quick Mind. To keep up the spirit of summitry, Nixon and Foreign Policy Adviser Henry Kissinger spent much of last week briefing Cabinet officers, congressional leaders and newsmen on what had gone on behind the scenes in Peking. The President laid to rest all doubts that Mao Tse-tune is nothing more than a senile fig-urehead. For all his years and ill nesses, Nixon said, he has a "very quick mind." (Kissinger also described Mao as having an earthy sense of humor.) Why, then, did the President talk with the Chairman for only an hour? The time was sufficient, Nixon replied, because the talk was kept on a high philosophical plane. How profitable that summit conversation was can only be conjectured, since philosophy is not generally considered Nixon's strong point.

Nixon was equally impressed with Chou En-lai and awed by his energy. "He was as fresh at the end of a long conversation as at the beginning," the President said. "Here is a man of 73



"My fellow Americans and Democratic revisionist candidates . . ."





"He's changing the name to 'The House of Heavenly Peace and Tranquillity and Re-Election'!"

THE NATION

who acted like he was in his 40s." Nixon and Kissinger were struck by Chou's toughness and assurance as a bargainer as well as by his mastery of detail-when it served the Premier's purpose. He was well-briefed on the facts of Nixon's life, for instance, At a banquet in Shanghai, he studied the menu to make sure that changes he had ordered had been made. Chou may, in fact, have been a little too attentive to detail. After American reporters discovered that the welldressed, cheerful Chinese milling about the Ming tombs with transistor radios had been planted there to impress the visitors, he told Nixon by way of apology: "We don't claim to be perfect. We shouldn't have done it."

Progmatic Way. In the briefings Nixon and Kissinger expressed enthusiasm about the communiqué, though perhaps with less justification. They argued that the statement had been more

promise ultimately to withdraw all U.S. military forces from the island, he said, was a symbolic concession to get negotiations started with Peking. It would have been too much for the U.S. to ask the Chinese to accept a mere positive statement, such as a re-affirmation of the American defense treats with Taiwan.

Rémarkably enough, much of the U.S. political right hought Kissinger's argument. If an satelfield "said Array Conference" and Sensitive Teach Sensitive Conference" and Reagan. Annue Chennoult, a longitume supporter of Chinang Kai-shok, signaled agreement by permitting her name to appear on a visite of delegates pledged agreement by permitting her name to course, reacted as Nixon may have expected them to. Oha of Nixon may have expected them to. Oha Congressman Nixon in the New Hampshire primary.

Green, who had been dispatched to reassure U.S. allies in Asia tose "Bit-WoutD.). Burthe White House appeared to be convinced that it could ride out the criticism at home and abroud. As Democratic Senator Gale McGies of Wyoming put it. "You never can quidrop a homb on Peking or Muscow. But their claws have been pulled, even though they may not know it."

Top-Level Talks. For several different reasons, the State Department was also unhappy about the trip. Already nettled because so much of the nation's foreign policy is shaped by Kissinger, State officials were outraged at the treatment William Rogers received in Peking. The Secretary of State was relegated to lesser negotiations with Foreign Minister Chi Pengfei, while Kissinger attended top-level talks-a slight that a Dulles or an Acheson would never have tolerated. Even the Chinese were perplexed, some of them asking the Americans if Rogers had had a falling out with the President. He hasn't; Nixon takes Rogers' friendship and lovalty for granted, but he relies more on Kissinger for foreign policy advice.

Because Rogers is so often ignored, morale at State is by and large lower than at any other time since the late Joe McCarthy was ferreting out supposed Communists in Foggy Bottom. The hurt feelings of career diplomats were not soothed by Humorist Art Buchwald. In a cruelly funny column last week, he suggested that a top Administration secret had been blown in Peking: "The American people have discovered that there is a highly confidential organization advising the President on toreign affairs which is called the State Department." Buchwald went on to say that a "sandy-haired man" had accompanied the President and that reporters had "assumed he was a Secret Service man and paid no attention to him. When questioned about what the person was doing on the trip, Ron Ziegler reluctantly admitted that the man's name was William Rogers, he held the title of Secretary of State and he had something to do with foreign affairs."

Other Visits. Only time will tell how successful the summit actually was, and whether the President's current euphoric sense that history has heen changed is justified. The story will gradually unfold as other Americans encounter the Chinese. It is expected that U.S. businessmen will soon he allowed to visit China for trade discussions: there may also be an exchange of athletes, actors, musicians and scholars. From time to time, U.S. officials will pay other visits to China. and a permanent diplomatic contact will be maintained in a neutral third country. Nixon reached the summit that he sought, in short, but the climb toward closer Sino-American relations has just begun.



PAT NIXON WINKING AT AGNEW DURING HOMECOMING CEREMONY
What could Premier Chou En-lai be saying to his Barry Goldwater?

trouble for the Chinese than for the Americans. The U.S. negotiators approached the document in a pragmatic. legalistic way: the ideological Chinese labored over every word to make sure that it was in harmony with principle -the thought of Chairman Mao, Although the communiqué contained no concessions by Peking. Nixon felt that it was the most moderate statement of the Chinese position he had ever seen. That was important, since the document was to be published in every newspaper in China. For the first time since the Communists came to power, a complete American statement of policy would be read by the Chinese masses, and Nixon wanted it to contain nothing offensive or seemingly belligerent.

The stickiest point, of course, was Taiwan. Kissinger insisted that, appearances to the contrary, the U.S. had not given anything away. The called the Taisson statement a "edlcul" that will lead eventually to a Communist takeover of the island. As he arrived back in the U.S., Columniss William F. Buckley Jr., announced, "I am no longer interested in Rechard Nixon", and went off to New Hampphire to aid John Ashbrook's campagin, Buckleys brother James complained in the Senate: "I felt that Richard Nixon would not repeat the mistakes of everyone feels who has tired

Conservative objections were cheched by Tawan, which demounced the communique during a visit by Assistant Secretary of State Marshall with the state of the conservative state of the conservative stands there are stated in a self-state of the conservatives than the President water China is sound to the conservatives than the President wint. China is sound to have been added to the conservative stands when the conservative stands when the conservative stands when the conservative stands were conservative than the president of the conservative stands when the conservative stands were conservative to the conservative stands when the conservative stands were conservative to the conservative stands when the conservative stands were conservative stands when the conservative stands were conservative stands and the conservative stands when the conservative stands were conservative stands and the conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands and the conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands and the conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands and the conservative stands are conservative stands and the conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands and conservative stands are conservative stands are conservative stands are co

THE ADMINISTRATION

The ITT Affair

It could not have come at a more inopportune time, what with the election drawing closer and the President trying to cash in on the political benefits of his China trip. Last week. though, the Nixon Administration found itself laboring under the shadow of what could be a major imagedamaging scandal. The charge was that fray this year's G.O.P. convention costs -the Justice Department had dropped untitrust suits against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. The President was only indirectly involved. but the accusations-so far unproved -were aimed at his closest adviser, former Attorney General John Mitchell, Mitchell's successor-designate, Richard Kleindienst

The source of the charges was that well-known dealer in secret memos. Washington Columnist Jack Anderson, Last week Anderson published a summary of a personal memo. Data Beard, that linked well-known by the columnist of the control of the control of the columnist of the columni

Taiking Freely, Mitchell had indicated to her, the memo said, that the seitlement would turn our favorably for ITT - Certainly the President has told Mitchell to see that things are told Mitchell to see that things are best of the search of

The following day Anderson took

out after Kleindigend in his column. The Attorney General-designate, he charged, had lied outrajit last year when he deneted—in reply to a letter with the control of the c

Anderson's charges and the memosure Washington buzzing with rumor and speculation. It was no secret in the capital that ITT had given \$100,000— —through its subsidiary the Sheraton Corp.—to the G.O.P. and was considering giving more. It was also known that the money for the convention had been pledged only eight days before the Justice Department's favorable ruling. At the time, the department's Antitrust Division was under Richard McLaren, an exceptionally tough prosecutor who is now a federal judge in Chicago. The division had been furiously attacking ITT's earlier acquisition of several major companies, including the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Several stories about the "coincidence" of the division's subsequent favorable ruling had run in the Washington press. But it took Mrs. Beard's memo and Anderson's columns to show a direct link between the settlement and the ITT gift

The G.O.P. responded to the Anderson columns with slightly red-faced ourrage. Mitchell flatly denied any prior knowledge of ITT underwriting for the convention. Kleindienst, who had

The testimony by Kleindienst, Rohatyn and McLaren was not too well synchronized. In his statement, Kleindienst conceded that, besides Rohatyn, he knew one other ITT employee, a neighbor named John Ryan, who was deputy director of the corporation's Washington office, and whom he had met a few times at parties. But, he said, they had never discussed ITT's troubles with the Antitrust Division. Later, while McLaren was answering questions. Robatyn and Kleindienst held a whispered consultation, after which Kleindienst cut off the questioning to announce: "My memory has been refreshed." Yes, he said, he had talked to Rvan about ITT's troubles after all; in tact, it was Ryan who had asked him to meet with an ITT executive, who turned out to be Rohatyn. Many in the audience felt that it was a crucial admission.

At the next day's hearing, Com-





LOBBYIST DITA BEARD & ATTORNEY GENERAL-DESIGNATE RICHARD KLEINDIENST
The testimony before the committee was not too well synchronized.

heen expecting routine confirmation by the Senate next week, quickly requested that the Senate Judiciary Committee, which had earlier given him a 13-0 vote of approval, reopen public hearings on his qualifications so that he might refute the charges.

Crucial Concession. Kleindienst showed up before the committee accompanied by McLaren and Rohatyn. All three denied any wrongdoing. Kleindienst insisted that he knew nothing about the ITI convention contribution until it became public knowledge "on or about Dec. 3" year. He also said that he had had nothing to do with the negotiation of the settlement agreed to by McLaren's Antitrust Division. He did, though, admit to several meetings with Robatyn to discuss "some of the economic consequences" of the suit-meaning the impact on the stock market if the ITT-Hartford merger fell through.

mittee Member Ted Kennedy produced a letter written to Kleindienst by Reuben Robertson, an associate of Consumer Crusader Ralph Nader, questioning whether there was any connection between the ITI settlement and the company's gift to the G.O.P. Kennedy also produced the reply, dated Sept. 22, 1971, and written by Mc-Laren, insisting that there was no such connection. Kennedy then pointed out that in earlier testimony both men had said that the first they had known of ITI's convention contribution was when it became public, "on or about Dec. 3." Yet here was a letter, dated two months earlier, discussing the gift. Both men denied any recollection of McLaren's or Robertson's letters, but Kennedy's probe had again cast doubt on their testimony

Meanwhile questions mounted concerning Mrs. Beard, who had dropped out of sight two days after Anderson

THE NATION

published her menn. She had told a California Congressman that "will as California Congressman that "will as the property of the congress of the congress of the me, and I won't be able to talk to them." Late last week, however, she was reported to be in the california to the Rocky Mountain Ostoopathic Center in Denver, Clearly Mrs. Beard, a disorace of 53 with the collision, and the congress of the key to many of the uncertainties surrounding the 1TT affair.

There seems little doubt that she are conflicting theories about why. According to me, she were all the seems of the seems

So far, the hearings have established only that the Justice Department figures involved have both frail memories and a rather chummy relationship with certain IFT executives. Kleindienst may well survive further testimony with his reputation unsulfied. Now. though, the chances of his confirmation being defeated were put at 25%—up from zero the week before.

POLITICS

Campaign Teardrops

Aside from trying out for the Olympic decatifion, there may be no more enervating enterprise in the U.S. than campaigning in the presidential pricepture of the properties o

Standing on a flatbed truck in a snowstorm before the offices of the Manchester, N.H., Union Leader, Muskie defended his wife Jane against a snide hit of gossip about her in the newspaper. Its editor, the vitriolic, archeonservative William Loeb, had reprinted a Newsweek item (itself a condensation of a story in Women's Wear Daily) detailing Mrs. Muskie's alleged penchant for pre-dinner cocktails and an incident in which she supposedly asked reporters if they knew any dirty jokes. Muskie was particularly angered by the headline Loeb put on the Union Leader item: BIG DADDY'S JANE. As the Senator later complained:



MUSKIE IN MANCHESTER Crying out loud.

"II made her sound like a moll."
In a voice chocked with emotion,
Muskie began to weep as he announced
the title to the crowd. "This man
doesn't walk, he crawls," withbed Muskie, He tried to regain his composure,
then said loudly. "He's talking about
ny wife." Muskie calmed himself, unreased to the composure of the composure,
then said loudly. "He's talking about
herealdown was caught by CRN-TV camciny and shown round the country."

The moment of weakness left many voters wondering about Musike's ability to stand up under stress. He adverterment was the stress that one official of the Democratic National Committee observed: "You have Nixon in China meeting with the Communitation and you have Misskie having that difficulty in New Haupphite ing that difficulty in New Haupphite what humfulful rereast would be somewhat humfulful.

Especiably, there was some gleefully negative reaction in both parties. Washington Democratic Senator Henry Jackson asked: "If he's like that with Loeb, what would he do with Brezhnes?" Added Republican National Chairman Robert Dole: "I don't blame Muskie for crying, If I had to run against Richard Nixon, I'd do a lot of crying too."

As it Rappens, Misskie had not were intended to make an issue of the item about his wife in the address outside the Union Leader office. But en route to Manchester, he broaded over those in the contract of the Contract of



JANE MUSKIE

had witnessed the incident while Muskie was visiting a drug treatment center in Ft. Lauderdale. Flm. and had sent a crudely written letter to Loeb castigating Muskie By week's end Morrison had not been found. Reporters who had accompanied Muskie to the center recalled no such in-

cident and agreed that the Senator had appeared somber and dreply moved by his visit to the center.

Muskie's campaign headquarters in New Hampshire was besieged by calls from Franco-Americans complaining about the purported slur. The problem was of no small concern to the Muskie forces. His support in the state had heen eroding in recent weeks, and 40% of New Hampshire's registered Democrats are Franco-Americans. While Muskie had to answer the charge, the trip to Manchester may have been illadvised. Muskie fatigues easily, which often brings out his celebrated temper. The plea to Muskie to counter the accusation came just as he had completed an exhausting two weeks of campaigning and was looking forward to a weekend of rest with his family. The problem was further compounded by Muskie's long-running feud with Loeb, dating back to 1957, after the editor helped keep a Peyton Place film crew from shooting in New Hampshire. When Muskie, who was Maine's Governor, allowed 20th Century-Fox to film the gamy picture in his state. Loch pilloried him.

Icoberg. Muskie contended that is weepy reaction was only human. He told Cits Correspondent Mike Wallace: "For three years now Yee been told I have no emotions. So on one occasion I show emotion about an attack on my wife, and if I can't show emotion in that instance, I guess the conclusion is that I've got to be an ice-berg as President."

Muskie's supporters conceded that the brief crying jag had done their candidate no good, but argued that it would probably be forgotten if there was no repetition. By his midweek appearance at a Boston fund-raising dinNew York Life suggests that some things are better done when you're young.



If you're young, you probably don't worry much about counting calories. Or about being able to get life insurance, either.

Why? Because life insurance is related to both age and health. Many a man who puts off buying it when he's younger discovers he can't get it when he's olderand in poorer health. Even with good health, he finds it costs more.

Your New York Life Agent can show you how to take advantage of your youth —no matter how old you are. See him soon, and make the most of your age.

We guarantee tomorrow today.

THE NATION

ner, the Senator was composed enough to joke about the inicident, telling the audience that his wife helped him pack, "and she put in six extra handker-chiefs." Aboard his campaign plane Muskie, who is of Polish extraction, even sang along with newsmen an impromptud titly that one of them had written to the tune of When Irish Exes Are Smilling:

When Polish eyes are crying and when Polish hearts are sad. You can walk to Bill Loeb's office and put on a public mad.

RACES

Busing Battle (Contd.)

As he rigs through his familiar limny of complaints against liberals and
Northerners, the stomping crowds with
Palam Beach and Homestead rear as
though it all weer fresh. George Wallace teases, holding his big gun for
last. Then he brinest it out and blasts
away at what has become his favorite
taget hastine. "I'm in time with you."
he shouls. "This beach is callous and
our come. But that husful's genne
come to an end in this country when
you eleet me." The crowds go with

Busing has emerged as almost the only issue in the March 14 Florida primary, and Wallace seems fairly certain to ride the much-maligned yellow vehicles to victory there. In both North and South, the school bus is emerging as an unexpectedly dangerous hazard on the road that Democratic contenders have to travel to reach their party's nomination for President. The number of politicians still willing to speak out unequivocally against all antibusing moves was dwindling, but at least three persisted: Florida Governor Reubin Askew, New York Mayor John Lindsay and Connecticut Senator Abraham Ribicoff Protested Ribicoff: "If politicians continue to fan blind passions, we are lost. Busing is not the issue at all. The basic issue is whether America is going to have apartheid. I don't think

Softmend Stunce. Last week, even as Wallace was famboyantly exploiting the issue in Florida, three of his Democratic opponents hurried hack to Washington to soften the Senates ain-thiswing stunce (First, March 6). His-Giorge McGiovent² east decisive votes as the Senate reversed list adoption of the extreme antibusing amendment pushed by Michigan Republican Rob-Poppier a summus from Mujerus Leaf of Michigan Republican Rob-Poppier a summus from Mujerus Leaf and Mighan Republican Rob-Poppier a summus from Mujerus Leaf and Mighan Republican Rob-Poppier a summus from Mujerus Leaf and Mighan Republican Rob-Poppier a summus from Mujerus Leaf and Mighan Republican Rob-Poppier a summus from Mujerus Leaf and Mighan Robert Robert

ert Griffin, Carried by just three votes a week earlier—with all five Democratic presidential contenders absent —the Griffin amendment would have removed the courts' authority to order the busing of children.

In a display of parliamentary subtleties, the Senate took three tense votes on the Griffin amendment last week. Vice President Spiro Agnew even made a rare appearance in the presiding chair so that he could break any tie by voting for the Griffin proposal, He never got the chance. On the first two votes Griffin opponents defeated the amendment by a single vote on one tally and by a three-vote margin on a second

Next day, when many assumed that the battle was over. Kansas Senator Robert Dole, chairman of the Republican National Committee, slyly offered an almost identical amendment. He again alerted Agnew to be on hand. "We had word." Dole explained later. "that Muskie had to leave, that Mc-Govern had taken off. We thought we might just luck out." The Senate leaders, Democrat Mansfield and Pennsylvania Republican Hugh Scott, were battling hard for a less restrictive antibusing measure of their own. At the end of the roll call, the Dole amendment led, 40 to 37. Then stragglers walked dramatically into the chamber. Dole's information turned out to be wrong: both McGovern and Muskie were still present, and the amendment

The Senate then went on to approve the Mansfield-Secut proposal by a handy 63 to 34. The proposal would prohibit the use of federal funds to implement busing unless local authorities requested the money—something they would undoubtedly do if faced with a court order to bus, since the alternative would be to raise their own

lost, 48 to 47.

funds. It would also delay execution of any ceurr order requiring the transportation of children across school district lines until all appeals are heard, or until July 1, 1973. The bills most substantive provision would prevent federal officials, but not the courts, to a school hat would provide education inferior to what a student might receive in his home district.

Even as the possibility of a major retreat on integration lessened in the Senate, a new threat arose in the House. There the Judiciary Committee, which is chaired by New York Democrat Emanuel Celler, 83, a veteran civil rights advocate, opened hearings on a constitutional amendment, proposed in no fewer than 30 versions. that would ban busing for racial purposes. Confident that the Administration was also opposed to such an amendment, Celler had planned only perfunctory hearings, expecting the matter to die swiftly. Now, not at all sure of Nixon's eventual stand (the President last week was studying the matter in Key Biscayne). Celler decided to hold more extensive hearings in hopes of convincing the President that amending the Constitution would he legally unsound and might even he of doubtful political value.

Overblown. After allowing secural antibusing Congressmen to score orotorical points for the folks back home. Celler turned to the most prominent of the amendment versions. As suggested on Congressman Norman Lenni, the amendment would provide that "no public school student shall, because of his race, creed or color, be assigned to required to attend a particular score. Lent proved a week witness." Eichnard Poff, when a week witness. Eichnard Poff, when Xison haus wanted



WALLACE AT NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON After the litany, the big gun—and the crowds go wild.

There are two cars built in Sweden. This is the one with front wheel drive for a firmer grip on rain-slick roads.

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warm until the rest of the car warms up.

And "roll cage" construction. The kind that soon, by law, may be required on all cars.

be required on all cars.

But the best way to tell the difference between the two cars built in Sweden is to find a road

that is really "slippery when wet" and drive both cars over it. We think you'll want to keep

SAAB 99E

Before you buy theirs, drive ours.

*Alistate discount available in most states. For the name and address of the dealer nearest you, call 800-243-6000 toll free. In Connecticut, call 1-800-882-6500.

THE NATION

to nominate to the Supreme Court, questioned the ambiguity of the language. "I don't have the best lawyers working for me," Lent conceded.

Even Committee proponents of the mendment seemed deeply impressed by the countertestimony of the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and chairman of the U.S. Commission on Givil Rights. He protested that busing was a the too careless reaction by the press to some outraged parents, and that tine-gration was actually working well in

many schools—especially when parens did not interfer (see box). "Where you go to school has a determinative effect on your life," said Father Hesburgh. "For many, the only way to get a good education is to ride on a bus." He charged that the amendment way not so much antibusing as antibesegregation: "We better face that fact. It is also fundamentally an anti-black

amendment."

Even so, the constitutional amendment remains an enticing dodge for many worried politicians. They could vote for it to appease the antibusing

sentiment. Inoving that it might be years before two-hirds of the House and Senate and three-fourth-of the enaand Senate and three-fourth-of the enacet to put the amendment into effect. By then individual Congressmen would be long off the hook. But any amendment on busing would put the Constition of the Constitution of the Constitution of the The legal debate over equal rights for the races would be thrown into greater chase than has existed since the Supreme Court tried to clarify the matter cation is 8 painful years ago.

The View from the Bus

NO northern city has been more polarized by the busing issue than Portiaue. Which, pop. 85.0000, a transsient auto assembly-line town 25 miles northwest of Detroit, Last May, the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld a district court order calling for the busing of 9,000 of the 24,000 students to achieve racial balance in the city's predominantly white (166%) school system. When the schools opened in September of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of bombing Ponties eshool buses: milliant white mothers chained themselves to buses and enrolled their children in impromptin eighborhood "freedom schools."

For Pontiac parents, busing has been a traumatic experience. "There is fear," says School Superintendent Dana Whitmer. "The whites fear the ghetto and the blacks fear sending their children into what they are





PONTIAC STUDENTS JOHN KINDIG & DORIAN BROOKS

afraid are Ku Klux Klan areas." The significant issue, though, is how the children have reacted. The answer, so far, seems to be remarkably well, to judge by the testimony of two typical Pontiac teen-agers:

Dorino Brooks, 13, saw black eighthygrader at Pontiac's Estatera Junior High School, a once all-black school that is now 600°F white as a result of busing. A shy, pretty giff who would like to be a social worker, Dorina does, not much being would like to be a social worker. Dorina does, not much being "and I was glad when the busing started. At the beginning why didn't socialize at all, the blacks and the whites. We had a Saifle Hawkins, slance, and I only saw one white couple, and they left five mitues falter. We had a sking party, and I and they left five mitues falter. We had a sking party, and I don't want them or they are draid something will happen to them down here. Some mothers and fathers come and pick up their kids, and maybe I don't blame them if they are seared. I know one white kid who got on a bus and some black kids just jumped him for no reason at all and beat him. I don't think it happens very much any more, though."

Dorian, one of the organizers of a Brotherhood Week at Eastern, feels that continued togetherness is the answer. "I have made some good white friends," she says, "but I can see it is hard for them. Like, we were making up these committees and this girl told us to put her in a group with all white people because she had been socializing with the blacks so much that she was afraid her friends would hate her. Another time, a friend of mine had this pajama party and she wanted to invite me, only she was afraid her parents wouldn't like it. Maybe it is going too fast for some people, especially parents, to accept it. The big problem is keeping the students together once they get to school. I think we could get a lot of school spirit and make kids interested, get activities going, have some campaigns to make money and have trips. I think the more we are together the better it will be. It is up to the students to do it. It will take time, but we can do it."

John Kindig, 13. as white seventh-grader at Jefferson Juint High, where the white enrollment has grown from 10% to 55% under the busing program, agrees. "All these adults keep telling us wer're supposed to be against hasing." he says. "They tell each other Burn the buses, tend own the schools, heat up the niggers. Who do they think they are? We're the ones who are going to school. We have the ones who are going to school the property of the school that the s

John, an A student who wears jeans and a T shirt bearing he inscription "The Devil Made Me Do It," is a founder of The Group, an organization of blacks and white students dedicated to making the new busing and integration program work. "The bus I travel on is all white, he says of his temnimate rade to school. "On the first days, when we pilled up to the school, like it was very quiet, I don't know why, except I guess we were all afraid of the black people, I guess the blacks were worread about as too. At the Registring just a school white says the black wouldn't fall to each other very much. But we've only had twelve big arguments or lights at Jefferson sence school started.

"Blacks are different." he continues. They have different personalities and all that. But I guest I would never have known any or made any friends among them it it had not been for busing, it some of those growings had their way. The adults any that seventh-graders can't grasstell? They aren't the ones in school. They're not trying to make it work. We are. We have to the together and grow up together as a superior of the control of the con-

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Disaster in the Hollow

Three days of rain mixed with a runoff of sons had dramatically raised the level of the lake dammed up behind the huge coal-sing heap at the bead of Buffalo Creek. It was still raining hard at 5:30 am. when Logan County Deputy Sheriff Otto Mutters was awakened by a phone call from another deputy warning him that the slag heap was in danger of giving way. As Mutters remembers, "My gut went tight."

Deep in West Virginia's soft-coal region, where tough miners and their families have lived for decades along the narrow mountain valleys known as hollows. Buffalo Creek Hollow (see map) echoes the contours of the twisting, snakelike stream from which it takes its name. It is one of the most densely settled areas of Logan County, with a dozen coal mines and more than 10% of the population. Not much wider than a football field at some points, the hollow forms a natural funnel from the dam to the Guyandot River 17 miles away. Often, a heavy rainfall is enough to flood the valley's 16 mining towns, many of which border right on Buffalo Creek.

Holding Fast, After the other deputy's call. Mutters drove to the slag heap and checked with a mining official, who assured him that the dam was holding fast, Unconvinced, Mutters set out in his car to spread the alarm. But there was too little time. and the people of Buffalo Creek had been threatened too often before with false alarms about the dam. Some time after 8 a.m., the wall of slag burst open "like a bomb had hit it." according to one witness, and a huge mountain of water and sludge descended on the hollow, trapping many people still asleep.

Estimated to have been between 20 ft. and 30 ft. high, the 175 million gallons of raging water released from the dam simply demolished the valley. In the dozen miles closest to the dam, its enormous force stripped the soil down

to bedrock in places, lifted buildings, cars and trees and hurled them down-stream. A frame church was seen riding the flood's crest like a flagship, before being hattered to splinters. In one community the only building left standing was the company store. Several bodies were later found floating in the Guyandot some 20 miles downstream.

Because of its mucky consistency, the flood ride took about an hour to course through the valley, leaving behind a thick manule of silt and skime that hampered rescue operations for days afterward. Wewell from the air, days afterward well from the air, white, the hollow "looked like a black work of the wo

Rescue attempts began almost immediately, as West Virginia Governor Arch Moore Jr. sent in the National Guard and signed a bill providing \$1,000,000 in emergency relief. From Shanghai President Nixon telephoned Moore and declared Logan County a national disaster area. Both the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army moved into the area and from emergency headquarters in the town of Man, which survived the flood relatively intact, began the awesome task of feeding and clothing the stunned survivors. Guardsmen driving heavy machinery prodded through the debris and rubble for bodies. To get the hollow back on its feet, federal authorities have promised to bring in 500 mobile homes, which will be set up in trailer parks and turned over to the homeless, rent-free for a year.

No amount of rescue work, however, could still the acrimonious debate that erupted over who was responsible for the disaster. Slag dams —or gob piles, as they are often called in the region—are an ugly but common sight in West Virginia. Like the one at Buffalo Creek, which was owned by the Buffalo Mining Co., a subsidiary of the Manhattan-based Pittston Co., they are built up from the residue that results from washing coal. The slime and silt settle, and the water that backs up behind the slag heap is often used again for washing the coal. Such dams in West Virginia have breached before. After the flood, the U.S. Geological Survey disclosed that in 1967 West Virginia state officials were warned that four waste piles in the state were dangerous, and corrective action was taken. Reports also were made on 34 other waste piles, including the one at Buffalo Creek, which was found to be stable, but could be "overtopped and breached" by water.

Act of God. At a press conference. Governor Moore delened any knowledge of the Geological Surveys' warring. A hijh official of the Pitiston Co. was quoted by the Charleston Gazette as fatuously blaming the disaster on "an act of God." The flood, of course, was rather the result of poor engineering and poor judgment. Intensive state and federal investigations are now under way to determine its immediate cause.

All of which matters little to the rieving and homeless miners of Buf-

greving and homeless miners of Butfalo Creek Hollow, many of whose kin and neighbors now he beneath the markers that dut the rolling hits of West Virginia. The people of Butfor years that the slag pile was dangerous. And yet, in the face of a peril so imminent, they continued to live in the threatened valley because it was the only life they knew.

FLOOD-RAVAGED CHURCH AT BUFFALO CREEK



TRIALS

Minister With Portfolio

You have heard and will hear a lot about letters. Letters, letters, letters. In these you will find the saddest part of this case, believe me. Boyd Douglas. I think he is a very sad case. He's been in trouble all his life. The U.S. Government in its majesty did not deien to tell you much about made lying a way of life.

The opening statement of Defense Attorney Ramsey Clark left no doubt as to who would be the central character in the trial of the Harrisburg Seven. Indeed, ever since the Rev. Philip Berrigan and his co-defendants were indicted on conspiracy charges 15 months ago, the man who informed



In the System. In response to gentle questioning from Prosecutor William Lynch. Douglas told the court of his involvement with Berrigan. "I had become pretty sympathetic to Philip Berrigan's philosophy about the destruction of draft-card records," he "At that time he advised me that he had several projects under study round the country. One involved the destruction of the utility system in Washington, D.C. He advised me he had been in this system-down in

-which he had conveniently duplicated in the Bucknell University library-turned them over to the FBI. and became a double agent.

Douglas continued to be trusted by Berrigan and his associates. In one of Father Phil's letters to Sister Elizabeth he refers to Douglas as "the local minister with portfolio" and describes him as "the best thing hereabouts since polio vaccine. His ministrations have been no less than providential." Douglas came up with lots of seemingly helpful advice. He said that when he told Berrigan that the Washington caper would necessarily entail some violence, the priest agreed. Berrigan also agreed, said Douglas, to using a gun "but suggested the possible use of blanks. I advised him that I was sure I could obtain a gun for

In another letter to Sister Elizabeth. Berrigan talked about recruiting some fellow prisoners. "The young guys here more and more sit in on our rap sessions. They are car thieves, bank robbers, old experienced cons for all their young ages. They are creative, what an injection they'll add to our movement. We hope that before they leave here to have them started on an investigation of life-one which will put their talents at our disposal."

Letter to "Molly." The defense has hinted that it will try to attack Douglas as being an FBI plant from the very beginning. Last week it received a helpful bit of evidence, in the form of a letter from Douglas to "Molly," the code name of his FBI contact. Dated Oct. 3, 1970, the letter reads in part: "Thank the bureau for the reward and thank you. This will he used for a new car soon. Considering what I will go through before and after the trial or trials, I request a minimum reward of \$50,000, tax free. Five thousand to be paid the first week in December 1970, and the rest at the start of the trial or when things are blown wide open,

Douglas did indeed buy a new care -a \$4,000 Javelin with racing stripes -two months later. According to his Bucknell acquaintances, Convict Douglas was a high liver. He dated frequently, drank expensive Scotch, smoked imported cigarettes and sported around in a flashy mod wardrobe.

When it gets a chance to cross-examine Douglas, the defense will make the most of such reports. To offset the damaging evidence in the letters the strategy will be to discredit Douglas, the self-confessed liar. That may not be too difficult. Even Boyd's father once said of his son; "He has told so many lies, practically all his life, that I can't believe anything he says."

Douglas contends that his funds were part of a \$10,700 settlement he received in 1968 in a damage suit over complications he suffered after acting as a volunteer for a



PHILIP BERRIGAN IN JAIL



on them has been hidden away in protected seclusion. Thus, when the call came last week for his appearance, a high fell over the courtroom. Moments later, Boyd Douglas Jr., 31-ex-con, informer and the Government's star witness-walked through a side door and took the stand.

Puffy. To trial goers who expected a flamboyant superspy. Douglas proved to be something of a disappointment. Dressed in a gray business suit, he looked pallid and puffy. He spoke his testimony in a low, dispassionate monotone, using the stilted phraseology of a police blotter. Douglas' flat presentation, though, belied

his importance to the case. Convicted of such offenses as impersonating an Army officer, assaulting an FBI agent and fraud, Douglas has spent most of the past eight years in federal prisons. Following a conviction for passing \$19,215 worth of bad checks, he was sent to the Lewisburg. Pa., penitentiary. There, in 1970, he befriended Philip Berrigan, who is serving a sentence for destroying Selective Service records. Douglas was permitted to leave the prison during the day the tunnel system itself-with another individual. He said that he had been there posing as an electrical engineer. I told him that I had some experience with explosives while in the Army "Was that an accurate statement?" asked Lynch. "No." answered Douglas laconically, "I had no experience.

According to Douglas, he became "concerned" about the goals of Berrigan and his friends-some of whom he met at campus meetings-and their talk about blowing up tunnels. "I am a Catholic," he said, "and I was brought up a very strict Catholic-in a relative way." Douglas decided that it was only a matter of time before prison authorities found out that he was serving as a messenger for Berrigan. "I hoped," he said, "that if I had some supplemental evidence that I could produce at the time that it was discovered I was carrying out contraband, the authorities would believe me, and would realize the threat of these people to the United States Gov-ernment." It was only after one letter was discovered in a routine search of Berrigan's cell. Douglas said, that he gathered up copies of the letters

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GREEN BRIEFING SATO IN TOKYO

THE WORLD

CHINA

Cheers in Peking, Trauma in Taiwan

CHINA'S Premier Chou En-lai had hardly finished seeing off Richard Nixon at Shanghai airport, waving goodbye with evident weariness and perhaps relief, when he flew back to Peking. There, in pronounced contrast to the quiet scene that had greeted Nixon's arrival a week earlier. Chou received a hero's welcome of unprecedented proportions. As he stepped from his plane wearing a heavy blue overcoat against a biting winter wind he was met by the entire top echelon of his government, delegations of students, workers and soldiers, and some 5,000 "spectators" who waved bouquets and shouted slogans hailing "Chairman Mao's revolutionary dip-Iomatic line."

The elaborately staged return, with its overtones of triumph, dominated China's front pages and Peking's daily 30-minute newcasts for the better part of the week. Like Richard Niscon's equally staged reception on his return to Washington, it had domestic profitted purposes. Plainly, the Chou show was designed to arouse popular ment, which had apparently been an element, in the power struggle that all but tore the regime apart last fall.

Diplomatic Zag. The Chinese had reason to be satisfied. As most of the world read it, the communique that Nixon and Chou signed in Shanghai seemed to show some important American "concessions" to Péking on the Taiwan question. For the first time, the U.S. formally adopted the position, held by both Nationalists, and Communists, that there is "but ene China and that Taiwan is part of China." But coupled with the promise to "ultimately" withdraw all U.S. forces from the island and the lack of any mention of the U.S. defense commitment-a commitment that Nixon later reconfirmed-the communiqué looked to many nations, particularly in Asia, like a U.S. obeisance to Peking. One Indonesian newspaper called it "a death verdict for Taiwan." To counter that impression, and to allay the fears of the U.S.'s Asian allies, Nixon sent Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green on an elevencountry post-summit tour of friendly capitals in Asia and the Pacific basin. Still, almost everywhere, the Chi-

na trip prompted fresh pondering about the unsettling new shape of world diplomacy and, in some countries, about the future state of ties with the LLS London read the communiqué as an indication of a further loosening of America's traditional links to Europe; to many Europeans, it seemed also to foretell a pendular swing of U.S. attention back to the kind of overfascination with China that prevailed up through the Roosevelt years. Moscow darkly suggested that the communiqué was only "the tip of an iceberg." Saigon puzzled unhappily over the fact that, unlike Japan and South Korea. South Viet Nam was given no specific U.S. pledge of support in the communiqué. Indonesians voiced the fear that Japan, left out in the cold, might arm itself with nuclear weapons.

Japan's embattled Premier Eisaku Sato, who was the first Asian leader to be briefed by the touring Marshall Green, was rudely jostled by the U.S.'s surprises on the Taiwan question. In a rather too-frantic effort to catch up with the American position, his government announced an "understanding" of Peking's claim to Taiwan and promised increased efforts to normalize relations with the Communist regime. That was a diplomatic zag in view of Tokyo's strong economic ties and peace treaty with Taipei, but it was not surprising considering the political bind Sato is in. Japanese public opinion demands a U.S.-style rapprochement with Peking. but the Chinese remain uninterested as long as Tokyo maintains its ties with Taipei.

The result could well be the fall of Sato by the beginning of summer—and possibly an irreparable split in the ilberal Democratic Party, which has governed Japan since the end of into a more cooperative attitude, some Japanese last week were even causidering what they called "the Sovietalering what may be a supposed to the source of Tokyo and Miscow. Pernier standing Suwiet proposal for an Aklan collective-security arrangement.

Tart Retort, Nowhere, of course, did the communique hit so hard as in Taipei, the city that has been Chiang Karishek' "Emporary capital" ever since the Nationalist Chinese fled the mainland in 1949. Looking fike so many distress signals, red and white banners went up all over Taipei last week with the latest quotations from President Chiang in 1878 with 1966-

THE WORLD

NITY. III. SELF-RELIANT WITH VIGOR. DO NOT BII DISQUITTED IN THIMS OF ADVISUE CHANGE. In a tart retort to the statement Nixon signed in Stanghai, the Nationalist Foreign Ministry declared that it would consider "null and void" any agreements on the future of Taiwan reached in Peking. This future, the properties of the properties of the properties of the covering the manifand." In finite covering the manifand."

As the Nationalists see it, the key to their independence is the 1954 Tai-wan defense treaty with the U.S. which stuggests American guarantees for the regime—and for investors in the island's economy. In faut, if Peking abides by the nonaggression agreement implied in the communique, the treaty is simply irrelevant, since greater a supply the property of the prope

suhversive activities." Nonetheless, to keep up appearances the Nationalists hope to stall as long as possible the complete withdrawal of the U.S. military presence on Taiwan, now amounting to 8,200 men, most of them assigned to an air transport wing.

Medged Bers. In that regard, the regime received an unexpectedly firm boost from Green, who arrived in Taile individual on his tour with declarations that U.S. "committeents" to Taiwaw were "as solid as ever." That seemed to confirm with U.S. officials because when the Committee of the confirm with the confirm with the confirmation that the confirmation of the problem of Taiwan.

Hedging their bets, the Nationalists last week were also assessing two other options. One is to begin immediate direct negotiations with the Communists on a political settlement. As long as Chiang, now 84, still rules in Taipei, that is probably out of the question. Considerably less remote is the possibility that the Nationalists might also some day seek Moscow's aid and protection: the regime has already begun to look for new trade ties in Eastern Europe. However, Chiang has long distrusted the Russians and the Nationalists are not eager to become entangled in the alliance that they believe Moscow is trying to foster between the Soviet Union, Japan and India. Taiwan could indeed reflect well on the advice given last week by Singapore's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rahim Ishak. He warned that, in the new multipolar world, the smaller nations should be more wary than ever of being "caught in the cold embrace of the giants.

Nanking: Communist Cathedral

Nanking was raped by the Japanese in 1937, torn from the Nationalists by Mao Tse-tung's Communists in 1949, and racked by some of the bloodiest clashes between Red Guard tanatics and tactory workers that occurred anywhere in China during the peak of the Cultural Revo-lution in 1967. Today it is slower, far less cosmopolitan, and a bit more relaxed and friendly than dour Peking or supercharged Shanghai. The Comnunist regime has turned the city into an industrial hub, but the factories are mercifully screened from view by groves of trees. Time Correspondent Jerrold Scheeter, who was permitted by Peking to stay behind in China after President Nixon's departure, visited the Yangtze River city of 1.5 million last week. His report:

THE scars of the Cultural Revolution are still visible in Nanking. The university, unlike those in Shanghai and Peking, is still not operating. But in the streets swarms of people, carts and children are building, hauling -and resolutely following the Maoist line. On the way to a commune on the outskirts of the city, I passed the new Nanking Iron and Steel Works, four-story red-brick apartment blocks near completion, and a whole series of water-conservation projects. Teams of men sang as they hefted a huge stone with ropes and tamped the earth into place. Women with bamboo baskets on yokes carried earth to build retaining walls. Schoolchildren with shovels marched in line to a day's work in the fields.

The emphasis here, as elsewhere in China, is on self-reliance, revolutionary zeal and self-defense. The great mile-long Nanking Bridge—100,000 tons of Chinese-made steel completed

in 1968 after eight years of work to provide a railroad link over the Yangtze River between North and South China—is a national shrine and a political rallying point for the Maoist line. It is storied in song and film and pictured on thermos flasks, postcards, beer bottles, matchboxes and cake cartons. On either side, the approach roadway is

BRIDGE ACROSS THE YANGTZE AT NANKING

two miles long; at each end of the span rise two 704f. rose-colored towers. An exhibition hall in one of the bridge towers features a 20-ft, white statue of Mao; his poems are engraved in marble on the walls. The atmosphere is that of a cathedral for Communist construction. Visitors are proudly told that while the Soviet Union helped build the Yangtze River bridge at Wuhan, 300 miles to the west, at Nanking the Chinese did it all themselves after the Russians stopped their aid in 1960 and defaulted on a contract to supply the

As my guide emphasized, the bridge is also a symbol of triumph over the "revisionists." At the height of the Cultural Revolution, work stopped for two months while rival factions in Nanking argued bitterly over design details. Among other things, the revisionists -they turned out to be the Minister of Railways and several local party officials, all of whom were finally ousted -wanted the roadway to be only eight meters wide (26 feet): they lost-the road is thus a much more generous 19.5 meters (63 feet) wide. The revisionists also saw no need to have three huge red flags on the top of the bridge towers to symbolize "the gen-eral line of Chairman Mao"; the flags are there today.

Mao's line runs all through Nanking. At one school I was treated to a recital of songs by the Little Red Soldiers Mao Tse-tung Thought Team. Then there was the demonstration by the People's Militia, which practices twice a week. The marksmen-some were eight-year-old girls who were smaller than the rifles they carried -ran to the firing line shouting "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!" The targets no longer carried the slogan "Defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. but the children managed to demolish them anyway. The platoon leader, a 30year-old factory worker named Kung Wei-kuo, explained that the training was "entirely defensive. We want to mobilize our country old and young. We would not attack first, but we are ready to mobilize to repel any in-truders." But who? Americans? Russians? Japanese? Said Kung: "We have



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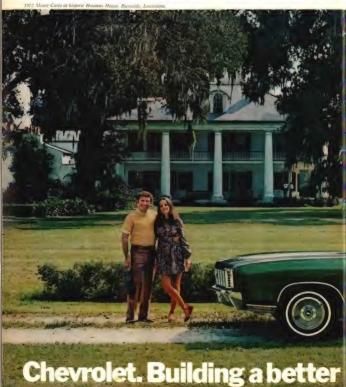
As romantic as it looks to be. In fact, if you step inside the main fover

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JAPAN

The Karuizawa Five

The setting: the fashionable mountain resort town of Karuizawa, 80 miles northwest of Tokyo. The east: five young terrorists, a woman hos-tage, and 1,200 cops equipped with armored cars, loudspeakers and a wrecker crane. The scenario-carried live and in color for 10 hr. 20 min, on national television last week-called for the police to rescue the woman, while avoiding any possible charges of police brutality. In what Takeo Doi, a leading Japanese psychiatrist, likened to the painfully measured emotional buildup of a classical Kabuki play. the cops accomplished that taskthough not without tragedy.

ACT I. The five terrorists, hunted by the police for bank robberies, were driven by the freezing cold from their

the country's top psychologists for an on-the-spot consultation. The scholars, shivering in the biting winds, took a pensive look and at last recommended the obvious do nothing rash that might harm the hostage and try to keep the cops from catching cold. More volleys came from the students.

Next, three of the hosy mothers were artifited to the scene to plead with their sons. Over a Joudspeaker the page's leader Kinno Bando. 25, first whimpered: "You know what Mr. Nixon a doing at this very moment in China. He's meeting with Chairman in China. He's meeting with Chairman to the control of the

ing light and bombarding it with thun-

White Kunio Bando and his accomplies were jailed and the angry public mourned the police deaths. Kunio's father, a former hotel manager, gave the final dramatic touch to the affair by hanging himself from a tree. Composed in traditional Samural style, I called a policy of the style of the s

PAKISTAN

Mounting Troubles

As treezing rain lashed an old farmuse on Pakistan's northwest frontier, the leader of the country's 6,000,000member Pathan community, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, huddled over a stove and talked politics with several grizzled elders. In words as dark and foreboding as the winter night, he hinted that Pakistan, already defeated, divided and demoralized, might be veering toward further fragmentation. "We refuse to be treated like East Pakistan," the tall, gray-maned Wali told TIME Correspondent Dan Coggin, referring to the Frontier and Baluchistan provinces where his pro-Soviet National Awami Party predominates. He refused to speak openly of secession, but added ominously: "The potentialities are quite clear.

Smuggled Rifles. The further breakup of Pakistan is a nightmare that has become a possibility-though no more than that as vet-in the altermath of last December's war with India. Since then, continued martial law has provided a focus for the historic nationalism of the warlike Pathan and Baluch tribesmen. Russiansupplied automatic rifles are being smuggled across the frontier from Afghanistan, evidently destined for the 6.0(8)-strong Zalme Pakhtoon (Pathan Youth). A bloody riot erupted in Quetta, a city in Baluchistan, after Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appointed governors for the two provinces from his own party, despite the fact that the National Awami Party holds ma-

iorities in the provincial assemblies. Last week, as an unmistakable signal to his restive countrymen. Bhutto moved abruptly to shake up Pakistan's demoralized armed forces. After taking the precaution of placing the television station under guard and temporarily closing down the telegraph office, he went on the air to announce that he had sacked the army and air force commanders, who had helped him gain power last December. He accused them of "Bonapartist tendencies." apparently meaning that they were meddling in political affairs. As the army's new chief of staff. Bhutto named none other than Lieut. General Tikka Khan, the man who supervised last year's brutal repression in East

Pakistan, and is also known for his



TERRORIST KUNIO BANDO



The painfully measured emotional buildup of a classical Kabuki play.

hideout in the mountains round Karuizawa two weeks ago. They holed up in a three-story lodge used as a summer resort. The five were student radicals belonging to a ragtag collection of urban guerrillas that in the past had skyjacked a Japanese Air Lines plane to North Korea in 1970, staged riots at Tokyo's new jetport, and had lately pulled off a rash of bank robberies and indiscriminate hombines. Now, armed with a rifle, pistol, three shotguns and some homemade bombs, the bank robbers took as a hostage the wife of the lodge's caretaker, Mrs. Yasuko Muta, 31. When police tried to rescue the hostage, the terrorists opened fire, sending the cops into a hasty retreat.

ACT ii. The police brought up reinforcements and began a nine-day campaign of friendly persuasion. Over powerful public address systems, a police officer boomed: "Think of your own future. Surrender now." Instead, the radicals took potshots at the armored cars carrying the loudspeakers. Then the police brought in three of derously loud recordings of marching troops and trails onsice to keep the boys from sleeping. Meanwhile, the Vp public—92.26 of all visewers, by one rating—flooded police switch-boards with their own tatefacts agestions, like calling in a hypnotist commensure the radicales by remoterour or for the visewers of the visewers with the visewers of the v

ACT III. Concluding that ever handless, and act in Concluding that ever has tage to a point beyond endurance, the tage to a point beyond endurance, the poice brought up a huge mobile erane with a 1.5-ton demolition half to smash holes in the lodge's wall. Through the gapning holes the cops poured an almost endies sharinge of 300 tear-gas cannotes and 6th tons of freezing was cannot be a formation of the control of the cont

role in crushing a separatist movement in Baluchistan ten years ago.

The appointment of Tikka Khan can hardly help but make more difficult any new approach to breakway Bangladesh, but Bhutto evidently had other priorities in mind. "I cannot allow Pakistan to become incapacitated by actions of certain elements in the country." he declared. "We have the machinery, and an efficacious machinery, if people try to take the law in their own hands." Pakistan, he added, is in "a total criss, in all spheres."

Separatism is thus only the worst of a host of problems facing illustroktwo-month-old government. It is a symptom of rapidly spreading disilusionment among Pakstunis, whose proposed proposed to the proposed

▶ Troops and militia were called out after striking policemen looted shops, cut telephone lines, heat up politicians and fought students in Lahore and Peshawar. The cops were demanding higher pay and an end to interference and high-handedness by members of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

▶ In Karachi alone, 45,000 factory workers have been laid off. Industrial production is running at a third of capacity. The government, deprived of foreign aid for nearly a year, is almost bankrupt and is \$120 million behind in foreign-debt-repayments.

▶ Despite the government's new labor policy boosting workers' wages, the country is still beset by strikes and gheraos, the South Asian practice of besieging bosses in their offices until they meet labor demands.

➤ Älmost daily, tage delegations of angry wives mothers, sisters and gul friends troop to Butto's office in Rewalpind for fresh assurance that he is trying to speed the routine did by the following the second of the routine did by the following the f

week to win renewed support. He amnounced a long-awaited land reform program that "will break the back of feudalism." Under the new plan, the ceiling on individual holdings will drop from 300 to 150 acres of irrigated from 300 to 150 acres of irrigated dry land. Among the rich men siffected, pledged Bhutto. will be his own family, which owns a 4,000-acre extair at Larkman ar Sind Province.

But Bhutto still faces widespread criticism for clinging to martial law and delaying his country's return to demoeracy. Opponents suspect that he is using the delay for political advantage. An interim constitution, now under preparation, is believed by his rivals to provide for a presidential instead of a parliamentary system of government-with Bhutto as a supremely powerful President. He promises to lift martial law and restore democracy "well before the end of But in the meantime, he the year. told Correspondent Coggin, "martial law serves as a psychological deterrent to other forms of unrest." Bhutto is thus relying on martial law-and on the tough Tikka Khan-to hold the country together.



ISRAELIS MOURNING TERRORIST VICTIM



MIDDLE EAST

Almond-Blossom Battles

In the foothilis of Lebanon's Mount Hermon last week, the quiet of almond-blossom time was shattered by the whine of jets, the clatter of trank treads and the thunder of explosions. Israel continued its attacks on Palestinian guerrilla bases inside Lebanon (Tissa: March 6), and the fighting there in-directly led to a skirmish on the Syrian border and at least temporarily deprived the fedayeen of one more base of operation against Israel.

The battles began when Israeli troops, in reprisal for the deaths of

six people at fedayeen hands, attacked guerrilla bases in "Fatahland" between the Hashani River and Lebanon's Syrian border. The raids were almost surgical, reported TIME Correspondent Gavin Scott after a visit to the village of Rashava al Foukhar, one of five communities that the Israelis occupied overnight. Alerted by the sound of a spotter plane and the thud of incoming artillery rounds, the 500 Christran villagers had taken refuge in their church, Israeli soldiers dynamited 15 houses, twelve of which had been occupied by guerrillas, and bulldozed dirt roads to permit a speedy return if necessary. They also left behind warnings in Arabic: "If you don't want your villages and homes harmed. you must keep the terrorists from them." In all. Israel reported some 50 houses demolished and from 50 to 80 guerrillas killed during the raids

The immediate effect of the raids was to create a crisis in Lebanon. Whose fragile Christian-Moslem political entente was shattered two years ago following similar Israeli raids and a Lebanose army crackdown on guerrilla activities. Under an agreement following that flare-up, Lebanon had let the fedaycem more or less take over Fairabland in return for pledges not to move into the villages or fire into Israel from Lebanose territory.

Decisive Move. That agreement wivestigs no longer held, and Lephenene President Stlemma Franjieh, after vaccordity petitionare Franjieh, after vaccordity petition and proposed to the propose

police and contain the fedaveen. Many of the 5,000 guerrillas estimated to have been in the area retreated into the wooded borderlands near Syria, Soon fighting shifted to Syria's Ciolan Heights, overlooking Israel. For the first time in 21 months. in support of ground fighters, obsolescent Syrian MIG-17s either strafed Israeli positions, as Damascus had it. or dumped their bombs in a field, as the Israelis reported. The fighting was brief: with its capital of Damascus dangerously close to the present ceasefire line—only 30 miles separated them -Syria has good reason not to let such battles escalate. Even so, the guerrillas may now attempt to continue the fighting, both to revenge last week's attacks and to influence municipal elections that will be held late this month in Palestinian towns on the occupied West Bank, "Violence can only lead to violence." lamented Jerusalem's Arab-language newspaper Al Quds. "which itself begets further violence.

CYPRUS

Mysterious Ways

Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus is both spiritual leader of 500,000 Greek Cypriots and President of the island's Greek-Turkish secular government. Lately, his problems have been mostly temporal, as the Greek government in Athens pressured him with humiliating ultimatums in an effort to either throttle his power or force him out of office (TIME, Feb. 28). Last week, for a change, the archbishop was experiencing ecclesiastical complications. At the annual synod of the Cypriot hierarchy, three bishops invoked a canon law-unused for at least a hundred years-forbidding bishops to hold church and state posts simultaneously. They moved that Makarios resign the presidency.

The bishops' action was curiously delayed; it has been more than twelve years, after all, since the bearded ethnarch was first elected President. Suspecting with good reason that the Greek government had put the bishops up to their protest, Cypriot Greeks responded riotously. In Paphos, capital of the district where Makarios was born, scores of cassocked priests seized the office of Gennadios, one of the three bishops involved, and declared that they were no longer loyal to him. Gennadios had wisely stayed in the bishopric of Kitium in Limassol as a guest of Bishop Anthimos, But there too crowds heat at the doors of Anthimos' residence, screaming "Out with the traitor bishops!" In Nicosia, meanwhile, 100,000 people gathered outside Makarios' episcopal palace (he also has a presidential palace) to roar the archbishop's name and praises; it was the biggest such assembly since Makarios returned to Cyprus from Britishimposed exile in 1959, and His Beatitude was suitably moved. "I will do my utmost to prove worthy of this he told the crowd.

The symod can force Makarios out as archbishop, although this would be dangerously unpopular. By making a show of his popularity, Makarios adroitly undersecored the point that any overt attempt to topple him would raise the possibility of civil war.

FRANCE

Another Connection

Beneath a midnight Mediterraneau sky, French customs agents hast week approached the shrimp beat Caprice des Temps (Wilm of Time) of the Riviera coast. The owner, a Sk-year-old Rishing-fleet operator named Marcel Boucan refused to answer a raid order to cut his engines, so the agents order to cut his engines, so the agents order to cut his engines, so the agents with the company of the company

while being taken back to port, slipped over the side. The next morning he was recaptured, exhausted, near the walls of Marseille's harbor fortress.

walls of Marseille's harbor fortress.
The agents had been watching the
Caprice des Temps for some time
—though for what they were never esacily sure. Captain Boucan had associated with cigarette smugglers in
the past and his 60-ton. 216-14, boat
had been extensively refitted for transatlantic crossing (if had in fact made
two trips to Mhami). Bui it had not of
late ventured noticeably from the custom
—and certainly never to the shrimp-

Once the ship was captured, the French police could not find a reason to hold either the vessel or its skipper. An initial search revealed nothing. Then, a full day later, the agents suddenly noted that the ship's concrete hallast seemed to be oddly positioned. They attacked the concrete with pickaxes. In the center they discovered a cache that contained 40 plastic bags of pure heroin-presumably processed in the South of France and destined for the U.S. French officials announced that the narcotics haul was the largest in history: 937 lbs, of pure heroin worth between \$180 million and \$400 million on the streets of New York City, depending on the extent to which it is diluted. It was enough to supply every addict in the U.S. for a month.

Two other drug developments: in Geneva the district attorney issued an arrest warrant for Huchang Davallou, a member of the imperial entourage of the Shah of Iran, and charged him with supplying 35 gm. of pure opium to an Iranian resident of Geneva. Police discovered that Davallou was proteeted by diplomatic immunity. The Shah angrily broke off a skiing holiday in St. Moritz and, with Davallou in hand, quickly schussed back to Teheran. Swiss papers noted sarcastically that the Shah's regime had executed scores of Iranians for the same oftense: trafficking in drugs,

In Istanbul, a 14-year-old English tourist, Timothy Davey, was sentenced to six years and three months in prison on charges of conspiring to sell more than 50 lbs. of hashish. As a public uproar erunted in Britain, the Turkish embassy in London vainly noted that the schoolboy could have received a much more severe sentence. The outraged British found the Turkish court's heavy-handed treatment of the boy difficult to understand. For centuries. Turkish farmers have grown fields of poppies that have become a prime source of the heroin sold in the U.S. Only last June, in response to pressure and financial aid from Washington, the Turks promised to stop growing poppies after the 1972 harvest.

SUDAN

A Victory for Humanity

Of all the brushfire wars that have raged in black Africa during the early years of independence, none has been uglier or more intractable than the civil war in the Sudan. For 16 years, the 4,000,000 black Africans of the southern Sudan have been pitted against the 11 million mostly Arab northerners. An estimated 500,000 Sudanese most of them southerners, have been killed; hundreds of grass-hut villages have been bombed, sacked and burned by the northern army and sometimes by the southern guerrillas, the Anyanya (named for the poison extracted from scorpions or cobras).

Suddenly, however, that most relentiess of eivil wars appears to be at an end. One day nest week: if all goes well, a peace treaty will be signed at Addis Ababa, the capital of neighboring Ethiopia, by the leaders of the two sides: Major General Juafar Numeiry, President of the Sudan, and Major General Joseph Lagu, commander of the Anvanva.

The negotiations began in mid-February under the auspices of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, and almost

ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE (LEFT) WITH SUDAN'S PRESIDENT NUMEIRY



THE WORLD

foundered over how to guarantee the southerners' security against reprisals following the signing of an agreement. At that point the Emperor called the negotiators to his palace and guaranteed the southerners' well-being in his own name and that of the 41-nation Organization for African Unity. The rebels then abandoned their demand for a separate army, and the Sudanese government in Khartoum agreed to grant more autonomy for the south than it had originally

Under a new constitution, the south will have its own Regional President. parliament and police; only foreign affairs, currency and defense will be controlled by Khartoum. The army in the south will be evenly split between southern and northern commanders and men. A majority of the approx-



imately 12,000 Anyanya will be amnestied into the Sudanese army

The settlement must now be accepted by the fighting men on both sides. That will be made easier for the southerners because Lagu-a diminutive career soldier who in recent years built the Anyanya into a unified military and political force-will likely become their first Regional President. He shares credit for the settlement with Numeiry, who has worked for reconciliation with the south against strong opposition within his own hierarchy. On the eye of last month's peace talks, Numeiry dismissed his army commander and defense minister, Major General Khalid Abbas, who opposed the negotiations.

In a sense, the peace settlement runs counter to modern Sudanese history, ignoring as it does an enmity that has existed between the region's Moslems and blacks since the days when Arab slave traders made regular forays into southern Sudan. Yet both sides will obviously benefit from what a Uganda newspaper described as "a victory for humanity." The Khartoum government will be freed at last to develop a sprawling country.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Flouting the Charter

The Argentine freighter Santos Vega, now on the high seas, is due to dock at New Orleans this month with a cargo of Rhodesian chrome. The shipment violates the sanctions against trade with Rhodesia imposed by the United Nations Security Council in 1966 and marks the first time the U.S. has deliberately ignored its U.N. charter obligations.

The U.N.'s Sanctions Committee is investigating allegations that a number of European, Asian and Latin trade with Rhodesia. There is also widespread suspicion that some of the overpriced "Russian" chrome the U.S. is currently buying originates in Rhodesia. Still, as the harsh criticism of the U.S. in the Security Council indicated last week, those who break the rules of the game in a world where appearance often counts more than reality should not be surprised when the other players cry foul.

Trial Balloon

Greece's 31-year-old King Constantine has lived in exile since 1967 but his throne has been protected by a constitution proclaimed in 1968 by his country's ruling junta. Any public suggestion that the monarchy be abolished is a crime, punishable by at least five years' imprisonment.

Or so it seemed until last week, when three Athens newspapers-all of whom support the junta-simultaneously blossomed with editorials questioning Constantine's continued role. One even called for a new constitution that would make Greece a presidential republic. What was going on? Apparently the regime was trying to find out if the King was still popular. If so, the junta could only have been encouraged by the apathetic public response to the editorials. The colonels evident goal: a republican system, with an army man-probably George Papadopoulos-as President.

The Macedonian Fuse

If the Balkans are still the powder keg of Europe, Macedonia may well he the fuse. The issue that could provide the spark is a century-old controversy over whether the Macedonians are a distinct strain of southern Slavs entitled to an autonomous republic within Yugoslavia, or whether they are Bulgars and should be part of Bulgaria. Bulgaria pressed its claim that the Macedonians are really Bulgars until last year, when Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev visited Sofia. After that, the Bulgarians suddenly softened their propaganda attacks against Yugoslavia over the issue.

Many Yugoslavs believe that

Brezhney, with an eye toward his pet project, a European Security Conference, may have prevailed upon the Bulgarians to make a few concessions in the interests of Balkan amity. What worries the Yugoslavs is that once the conference is held the Soviets will return to their old game of permitting the Bulgarians to harass Yugoslavia over the Macedonian question.

Moscow and Jerusalem

Officially the Soviet Union and Israel have had no diplomatic contact since the Six-Day War in 1967. But unofficially, starting last November, at least six meetings have been held in Switzerland, Israel and Italy between representatives of the two countries. The purpose of the meetings, begun at the request of the Russians, is to seek grounds on which formal relations can be resumed.

The Russians have a number of reasons for talking to Israel. They want neither another Middle East war nor confrontation with the U.S., and communication with Israel is one way to help avoid either. They also feel disadvantaged because Washington is still represented in both Cairo and Jerusalem. And they want the Suez Canal reopened; apparently they hope that the offer of better relations with Moscow might persuade Israel to pull back troops from the canal

Presumably to demonstrate good faith the Russians have been careful to avoid any clashes over Sinai between Egypt-based, Soviet-flown MIGS and Israeli jets. They also coordinated talks that were held in Europe during the past three months between Israeli and Egyptian diplomats over reopening of the canal. The discussions proved unproductive.

The Black Australians

Since Australia's 150,000 aborigines constitute only about 1% of the country's population, they have never had much clout in Australian politics. Last December, however, militant young "Abos," calling themselves "black Australians," staged a violent voung demonstration in Brisbane. For the past month, to dramatize their case for land rights, they have been operating an eleven-tent "Abo Embassy" across from Parliament House in Canberra. "We are tired of hanging around the white man's door waiting for crumbs. cried Aho Journalist John Newfong. The Ahos' next target: Interior Minister Ralph Hunt, whom they hope to defeat in elections late this year.

This week the Australian Cabinet will decide whether to seek the power to remove the Abo Embassy from the nearby lawn. If the Abos refuse to go away peacefully, the man who will have to decide whether to remove them by force will be none other than Interior Minister Hunt.

Introducing the Cardin Javelin.

Come in and slip into a two-door sporty model.

There are few designers in the same league as Pierre Cardin. Maybe it's because he sjust as good at thinking as he is at designing. ("People should feel like they're sitting in a living room instead of sitting in a machine.")

That's why we asked him to take the sporty feeling of the outside of our Javelin SST and

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Only Pierre Cardin can make upholstery look so elegant, door panels so classy, and a headliner so chic.

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The worm that tried to kill Christmas won't live to see another.

The budworm is a nasty little character. With a tremendous appetite. And a particular liking for tender spruce and pine.

In 1967, when the U.S. Forest Service abandoned DDT, budworms were back in business – feeding on needles and forcing their victims to die.

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Known as Zeetran' insecticide, it's a highly selective formulation developed by Dow. 20 to 25 times more toxic to the budworm than DDT, it breaks down harmlessly in less than two days. And it won't harm fish, wildlife or soil.

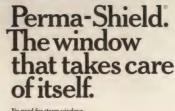
So extensively has Zectran been tested that the U.S. Forest Service believes they know more about its environmental effects than any insecticide to date.

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This tough, durable Perma-Shield white vinyl shield won't peel, crack, or blister, nor rust, pit and corrode like metal ends costly maintenance.

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means easy cleaning.
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both surfaces of window
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there are only two surfaces

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Wood's a natural insulator.

Perma-Shield's core of warm, stable wood makes for both comfort and beauty. The inside wood trim can be finished naturally or painted to fit any decor.

It's draft-free.

heat losses 15 to 35%. All-around viny, weather-stripping always keeps its shape. And chemically-treated wood is dimensionally at all.

PERRE

The Woodrow Wilson Award—one of the highest honors that Princeton can bestow on an alumnus—went this year to the youngest recipient in history. Because, said President Robert E. Gotbeen, from his "determined and persistent efforts we may look for award to more safety un our mines, highways and factories, less explosive acceleration to gas pripelines, eleaner calcium in the product of the produ

Oldtime Swing King Benny Goodmen, playing a one-night stand with his band at the Palas de Chaillot in Paris, was honored to receive one delighted Goodman fan backstage after the performance. "I was particularly thrilled when you played *I'm a Ding Dong Dudity From Dunnas", said U.S. Armbassador to France Arthur Worson.

I'm a ding dong daddy from Dumas

And you oughta see me do my stuff.

I'm a ding dong papa from Harlem And you oughta see me strut.

Lesser bulles may slide past their drift birthdays with nothing but a private solv or two to mark the occasion. Not Elizabeth Toylor. In Budapest, where Husband Richard Burban is making a movie called Bluebeard, the beautiful do-year-old invited some 200 for the properties of the p

est Elizabethan dazzler was a present from Burton; the flat, heart-shaped diamond given by 17th century Indian Shah Jahan to his wife, Mumtaz Mahal -for whom he built the Taj Mahal. Shah Richard promised to match the cost of the pendant (guesstimate: \$100 .-000) with a donation to charity; he also said he would give UNICEF an amount equal to the bill for the party (perhaps another \$70,000). There was no shortage of flowers or balloons or big names, such as Princess Grace of Monaco, Ringo Starr, Michael Caine and Raquel Welch (whose cast on her recently broken wrist was quickly loaded with autographs), And there were plenty of little names. as well-including an impressive Welsh choir made up of five of Burton's brothers and three of his sisters, plus their snouses.

The fact that it was leap-year day probably had nothing to do with it. but while Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath was suggesting in the House of Commons that 60-year-old Labor M.P. Barbara Castle should take her parliamentary question to one of his ministers, she suddenly broke in: "I cannot, my dear boy." The 55-yearold Prime Minister paused, then icily informed the House: "I am not the right honorable lady's dear boy," Blushing to the roots of her red hair, Mrs. Castle sat down. It was also gaffe time in Ottawa's Parliament: Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau referred on the floor to the opposition leader's "goddamned question." Two days later he apologized on an open-line radio program. "I agree that one shouldn't use profanity," he told a shocked lady who called in. "I'm sure my grandmother wouldn't like it at all. I'm really sorry.'





What Senator William Proxmire is doing the hard way with his hair transplants, Lieutenant Ciovernor Lester Maddox has accomplished in one fell swoop. Returning to the state senate after a longish lunch hour, a newlook Maddox explained: "Sorry I'm late-1 had to stop and get my new hair." Later, looking vaguely avuncular in his sandy gray toupee, he pro-claimed himself a pacesetter. "You remember when I rode backwards on my bicycle-now everybody is buying bicycles," he observed. "You watch, pretty soon everybody will be buying hairpieces."

Retiring after no less than 46 years with the New York Philharmonic, the world's top virtuoso on the kettledrums, Saul Goodman, let fall some acerbic sidelights on conductors he has known. Willem Mengelberg: "A very arrogant man, I think he was sure he looked like Beethoven." Artur Rodzinski: "The kind of fellow who made the musicians give him a birthday party at his own house," Seiji Ozawa: "An audience eye-catcher. More than that I can't say about him." Well, one thing more: "He's an egomaniac." Tympanist Goodman's own weakness-or perhaps strength-is a Casey Stengelian war with words. Conductor Lorin Maazel recalls Goodman's indignation over the original acoustics in Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall: "What's the point of music played in a concert hall, if the guys who can't hear what they're playing, are heard by people who wished they hadn't?"

Men are just going to have to get used to it, and it to meantime. Control of the control of the



BIRTHDAY GIRL WITH FRIEND PRINCESS GRACE & HUSBAND RICHARD Drinking and dancing and laughing and looking at Elizabeth.

ENVIRONMENT

An Identity Thing

There was a time when graffill were funny "Nietzsche is dead —God"), or perceptive ("Even para-noises have real enemies"). Nowadays wild splashes of spray paint are in youge, along with endless repetitions of names and street numbers. A New York adolescent who sighs himself Takis 183 is said to be the champion, having defaced hundreds of walls, posters, street signs and subrow seats. The \$500,000 is year to clean up after Taki and his myriad little friends, and there is no end in sight.

In Philadelphia, where the annual cost of graffiti pollution is now estimated at \$4,000,000, the police have organized a 25-man "graffiti squad." Aided by handwriting experts, it has caught and prosecuted 330 offenders, nearly all teen-agers. A standard punishment: several hours at hard labor.

scouring walls.

Prolific. There are still an estimated 10,000 grafflists on the loose in the City of Brotherly Love, and some people profess to see an aesthetic value in their obsession. "We seense that there is a for of creativity in these grafflit," in these grafflit, in the properties of the control of

The museum has jained forces with the Civicevist of Pennsylvania art department in backing a Grafflit Aleraniev Workshop. After "recruiting" some prolific vandals, who had been caught in the act, the workshop commissioned several at \$2 an hour to hear the workshop commissioned several at \$2 an hour to hour; how. The Penn Mututal Life Insurance Co. hired yet another group to decorate the plevood fence surrounding its new Philadelphia offlice. One grafflitist was even paid to paint

a mural on the wall of Art Patron Ben Bernstein's town house.

Still, Pop art is never without its detractors. Isadore Bellis, a member of Philadelphia's city council, went so far as to propose an ordinance that would solve the problem by banning the sale of spray paint. Says he of the graffith workshop." Unbelievable."

Test on Taconite

By the shore of Gitche Gumee
By the shining Big-Sea-Water
—The Song of Hiawatha
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

More than a century after it inst of the Great Lakes still lives up to the poet's praise. The world's largest expanse of fresh water Lake Superior has managed to the poet's praise. The world's largest has managed to the state of the superior has managed to the state of the superior lives and the superior lives are superior to the superior than the superior that the supe

lake every day.

Now the Justice Department has filed surt in federal court, demanding that the \$550 million Silver Bay plant in the state of the state of the state of the plant in federal court of the federal protection Agency's William Ruckelshaus, is considered a major test of the Nixon Administration's willingues to combat weality and influential for period of the protection of the p

There once was a time, about 20 years ago, when Reserve Mining's plant was considered a blessing. Northern Minnesota, its Mesabi Range depleted of rich iron ore by a half-century of open-pit mining, teetered on the brink of economic collapse. Then engineers

devised a method of extracting fron from crushed tuconite, a filmilike rock that contains some 25% fron. Reserve Mining, which is owned by Armeo and Republic Steel, easily obtained dumping permits on the assumption that the gray torrent of taconite would sink 900 feet to the bottom of the lake's "Great Trough."

Turning Green. By the midloß, it had become clear that not all of the waste material was sinking as planned. Local residents complained that the crystalline waters were turning a vivid green. Algae flourished. Fishermen reported a considerable drop in catches on windy days when the taconite clouded the water.

After Minnesota set out to enforce its own water-pollution standards in the late 1960s. Reserve resisted in court and won, on the grounds that the state had not proved that the Silver Bay plant was polluting the lake. (That ruling is still being appealed.) A series of conferences among federal and state water-quality agencies finally concluded in 1970 that the taconite tailings were killing the organisms on which the lake's fish feed. But it was not until last year that Ruckelshaus formally demanded that Reserve present a plan to stop polluting the lake within six months. According to an EPA-sponsored study, one solution would be to dump the taconite inland, but Reserve said no. The mining company offered instead to pipe the taconite directly to the lake hottom, where it would supposedly form a harmless reef. That was not the answer, said Ruckelshaus.

Lobbying. As the deadline approached. Reserve launched a major lobbying campaign in Washington. Re-public President Willis Boyer and Armco President William Verity, both very important G.O.P. fund raisers and longtime Nixon backers, argued that inland disposal would be prohibitively expensive. Company executives claimed the move would require an initial outlay of \$250 million plus \$20 million extra in yearly operating costs. They warned that Reserve, the largest employer in the area, might close. On the Government side. FPA estimates the figures at about \$75 million initially, and then \$14 million a year. Grant Merritt, director of Minnesota's Pollution Control Agency, argues that the company "could dump inland and still show a profit of \$10 million.

The Government's suit received the folicial blessings of the Governors of Minnesotta. Michigan and Wisconsin, but Reserve President Edward Furness sounded unconcerned. He recalled the previous trial had shown "no evidence that the discharged tailings have any measurable adverse effects on Luke Superior's water quality, public health, fish life on navigation."

It may take quite a while, in short, hefore the taconite stops pouring into the shining Big-Sea-Water.

GRAFFITI IN PHILADELPHIA SUBWAY—AND A WORKSHOP FOR VANDALS TO TRY ART





BEHAVIOR

Poetry Therapy

In their efforts to understand the metal illnesses they treat, therapists sometimes encourage their patients to express themselves in painting, music, dance and drama. Now they are turning to yet another art form: poetry.

Across the U.S., according to the current issue of the Sciences, there are now about 3,500 mental patients. prison inmates, troubled students and nursing-home residents who are reading and writing poetry under the guidance of some 400 psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and specially trained English teachers. These programs have shown so much promise that formal training in poetry therapy is now available. Indiana University of Pennsylvania is planning a threeweek summer course in the subject, and Indiana Northern University, in conjunction with GROW (Group Relations Ongoing Workshops) in Manhattan, is preparing to grant a master's degree in the new field.

Patients in poetry therapy are encouraged to read verse, write it, or both. The technique seems to be effective in both individual and group treatment, probably because serious poems usually touch on deep, universal emotions. According to Yale Psychiatrist Albert Rothenberg, a patient who suddenly deciphers the message of a great poet may experience a flash of understanding similar to the dramatic insight that can come to patients in ordinary psychotherapy. By writing an original poem, an inhibited, repressed person may tell his doctor much that was previously secret. Poetry, says Rothenberg, "is even more revelatory than dreams."

Writing verses can help "hostile and disruptive students control their chaotic emotions." Sciences reports. One such student, an ex-addiet at Man-

heatun's Weshington Irring High School wanted to hit people, leave school or begin miniming again to get hack at guidance counselors, but he feel had misled her with false hopes. Encouraged to substitute work that the substitute work of the substitute work of you all it fall have you destroyed a temenher. It is you all I turned to this and other verse, she became less hostife.

Another youngster, Lorene, who lives in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto, was so withdrawn before being exposed to poetry therapy that she stayed out of school, refused treatment for her disfiguring facial eczema and sought escape in alcohol. Visited at home by English Teacher Morris Morrison, she began to respond and cooperate when he read her two lines from Emily Dickinson, "I'm Nobody! Who are you? Are you-Nobody -too?" "In Emily Dickinson," Morrison explains. "Lorene could identify with someone as lonely as herself. Eventually Lorene went for skin treat-

ment and returned to school Cry for Help. Poetry always offers clues to the mind of its creator. but those clues are not often as explicit as the suicidal lines of a 15-yearold boy whose fate became known to English Professor Abraham Blinderman of the State University of New York. Blinderman thinks that the boy's teacher should have recognized his deep distress, and he believes that if the youngster had been in poetry therapy, his eloquent poem (see box) would have been understood as a cry for help. In that case, psychiatric treatment might have saved him. As it was, his cry went unheeded, and two years later he committed suicide

Just as poetry can predict suicide,



Flash of understanding.

so it can also provoke it. That, says Psychiatrist Jack Leedy, president of the Association for Poetry Therapy, is one danger of the method in unskilled hands. Reading somber verses with upbeat endings can help unhappy patients by demonstrating that have been depressed and have recovered." but despairing poems may deepen the feelings of hopelessness. Psychiatrist Rothenberg cites another danger: poetry used only to get rid of intense feelings can keep a patient from understanding and resolving his conflicts. "Poetry by itself does not cure," he warns. But used by properly trained therapists, he says, it has an advantage over the other arts because it encourages "verbalization, the lifeblood of psychotherapy."

The Violent Veterans

Like many a Texas harroom brawl, the fight hetween a Viet Nam veteran and a friend in the Panhandle town of Phillips was ostenibly over a girl. But by the time it ended, the friend lay dead of seven gunshot wounds. The veteran, a former Green Beter, dazed and hinking he had just killed an attacking Viet Cong, was stripping with booby trayers and the with booby trayers could not be rigged with booby trayers.

with body traps.

For Harvard Sociologist Charles
Levy, whose testimony saved the verieran from a mutder conviction the
was acquitted), the bizarc case undescroad the kind of psychological disorientation suffered by many G.1.5 torg
dier returning period. Levy has studied a randomly selected group of 60 exMarine comblas teetrams in an Irish
working-class neighborhood of Boston.
Through interviews, rap sessions the

To Santa Claus and Little Sisters

Once . . . he wrote a poem.

And called it "Chops."

Because that was the name of
his doe, and that's what it was

his dog, and that's what it wa all about. And the teacher gave him an "A"

And a gold star.

And his mother hung it on the kitchen door, and read it to all his number.

Once . . . he wrote another poem.

And he called it "Question Marked Innovence." Because that was the name of his grief and that's what it was all about. And the professor gave him an "A"

an "A"
And a strange and steady look.
And his mother never hung it
on the kitchen door, because
he never let her see it ...
Once, at 3 a.m., he tried another poem ...

And he called it absolutely nothing, because that's what it was all about. And he gave himself an "A"

And he gave himself an A
And a slash on each damp wrist.
And hung it on the bathroom
door because he couldn't reach
the kitchen.

 A 15-year-old boy two years before he committed suicide

BEHAVIOR



LEVY INTERVIEWING EX-G.I. Hatred for the "gook."

conversations in bars, he discovered a common tendency on the part of his subjects to carry into civilian life the unbridled violence that served them well in combat. "They have learned to react violently, spontaneously and without premeditation," says Levy, "It's a situation that keeps hem alive over there, but gets them into prison back here."

Veterans of other U.S. wars were also frained to be killers, but the re-adjustment problem seems more pronounced among Viet Nam veterans. That may be, according to Levy, because of some Carlos' mability to direct their hostility primarily against the enemy in Vet Nam. Instead, they gridgingly learn to admire the correga and skill of the Communics, and considerable of the Communics, and the communication of the Co

Once back home. Levy discovered, some of the veterans still treated allies like enemies. Relatives and friends often took the place of officers and the South Vietnamese as targets for misdirected hostility. One ex-Marine told the sociologist: "When I got hack from Viet Nam, my sister yelled at me. I split her leg open with a lamp. Then my mother said something to me one night and I threw a portable TV at her. It makes you an animal. You can't reason." At times, the connection between the veteran's Viet Nam experience and the present is more explicit; at least twice a memher of the group indulged his hatred for "gooks" by attacking a waiter in a Chinese restaurant. During the twoyear study, two of the 60 subjects have been indicted for murder, and five have been charged with attempting it.

Levy concedes that many of the subjects of his Boston study group were probably violent long before going to war. "But the level of violence has now changed," he insists. "Now it has no houndaries." As a result, the verhas no houndaries." As a result, the verhas no houndaries." As a result, the verfear of their own brutality, of fear of their own brutality, of that in turn discourages them from seeking employment or even normal social inferaction.

Berries. Some of Levy's vetermas are dropout from society—drugusing "heads" or alcoholic "berries." But a number of them have managed to capitalize on their warrime experinice. One typical cs-Marine whose service record helped him land a job in the police department explained that his whose highest policy and the service of the those highest policy and the service of the whose larging "a which involved occupying enemy buildings—has put his skills to use as burglar.

To help the Viet Nam veetcan adapt psychologically to civilian tife. Levy believes the military should place as much emphasis on preparing the solder for peace as it does training him for war. This, he says, could be accomplished by setting up store/front realisationer concers, which he likes to adjustment concers, which he likes to "host camps in reverse." There, vertex and boat to be discharged could re-arms about to the discharged could re-arms about to the world of the civilian.



If you use a dandruff shampoo on Tuesday, but dandruff's back on Thursday.

...maybe what you've got isn't ordinary dandruff.

See your doctor. What looks like dandruff maybe an early sign of psoriasis, eczemo ar seharrhea. So shampous for ordinary dandruff may not relieve the scaling, floking and litching. But Tegrin[®] Medicated Shampou guarantees relief from these symptoms—or your money back. Tegrin penetrates to the scalp to help tosen and wosth away flokes—medicates the scalp to help control floking, scaling and itching with just regular use. Leaves hair feeling soft and clean.

Guaranteed relief — or your money back.



Cream or Lotion Formula

If you're meaning to buy whole house air conditioning, here are some promises we mean to keep.

The trouble with making a promise in an advertisement is you can't stand over the guy who eventually has to deliver on that promise.

This was especially true of central air conditioning for private homes, because it's installed and serviced by dealers a long way from where it's manufactured.

The Trane Comfort Corps is changing all that. Because to belong to the Trane Comfort Corps, you have to promise to keep promises. And people

ple with a professional approach to the air conditioning business want to belong

Popular Corps because

to the Trane Comfort Corps, because they are convinced that it's going to be the best run, most professional, most rewarding air conditioning organization in America.

Now to the promises.

We promise we'll treat your home with respect, and do our job with minimum disturbance.

We promise we will measure and calculate the air conditioning needs

of your home.
We use our exclusive "Comfort

Computer" to make sure we're right.

We promise to answer your ques-

tions frankly and fully, and help you make a wise investment.

We promise to write out a clear and

detailed proposal, setting out what you're buying, for how much, and when we will deliver it.

We promise that the air conditioning equipment we supply for your home is built with the same care as the Trane equipment



which goes into huge commercial buildings. The Trane Company has been recognized for many years as a leader

in the design and construction of air conditioning equipment for every size of building. Trane knows how to make it good and reliable.

We promise to do a good clean-up job — leave you with a clean home as well as a cool one.

We promise to call back to make time. And we want to st sure your air conditioning system we keep our promises.

is working the way we promised.



If you choose to join our optional preferred service program, we promise to come back regularly to clean and check your system. Like an automobile, it runs better that way.

These are the promises we're making, and these are the promises we mean to keep. We are confident that we



can keep them, for this reason: we have given the people in the Trane Comfort Corps the spirit, pride and training to do the job right.



Look for Trane in the Yellow Pages, give us a call. Get to know about air conditioning from a professional. Our prices are competitive, and we can help arrange financing. We're happy to talk air conditioning any time. And we want to show you how we keep our promises.

Whole house air conditioning

TRAME COMFORT CORPS



Fed up with dirty air? Split!

It's a fact that most of us drive to work alone. Take a look tomorrow morning, Now thin, what would happen on any given day if every regular driver split a ride with another regular driver. Only half as many cras would be on the road, And those toxic carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbon eshaust effluents that cause 60% of all air pollution would automatically be cut by 50% – just like that.

And that's not all. Traffic would move faster, with fewer cars on the road. Parking problems would be solved. Your commuting expenses would go down. And we could all breathe easier!

For openers, try splitting a ride to work just one day a week. Your car would be on the road one day a week. Your car would be on the road work just one day a week. Your car would be on the road one day a week. Your car would be on the road one day a week. Your car would be on the road one day a week. Your car would be on the road one day a week. Your car would be on the road one day a week. Your car would be on the road one day a week. Your car would be on the road one day a week. Your car would be only the road of the road

So if you're really fed up enough to do something about dirty air, do it now! Call a friend who also drives every day and work something out. Then send for a free bumper sticker and start spreading the word. Let's see what happens!



Meldrum & Campbell Advertising 758 Union Commerce Building Cleveland, Ohio 44115

We'll spring for your first bumper sticker:
"Want cleaner air? SPLIT! (a ride)."

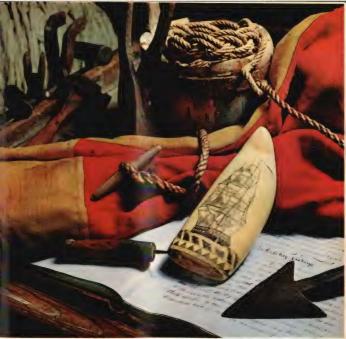
Send me one free bumper sticker.

Send me additional bumper stickers \(\alpha\) .25 each.

Name

Address

Zip_



Give your sales story sharper detail

PRINT IT

Etch it with detail so sharp it makes the reader hear the song of the sea, taste the tangy salt spray, feel the breeze blow fresh and clean. That's what printing does!

The highly detailed impression, right in the buyer's hands, makes the difference. He can touch and feel and experience it. Again and again. Because it's always there.

Your printer can put your sales story on a new course on a quality enamel printing paper. You could even reduce your printing costs by specifying a Consolidated Enamel. Prove it to your-self. Ask your printer to request free test sheets from his

Consolidated Enamel Paper Merchant. Run them on your next printing job. Then

compare quality and paper costs.

Consider too the additional sales impact and coverage of magazine advertising for

your company's sales message. It works!
the Specialist in enamel printing papers
compound to papers, inc. - company offices, wisconsin based, wis.



Spend a milder moment with Raleigh.

Highest quality tobaccos-specially softened for milder taste.



Filter Kings, 17 mg. "tar," 1.2 mg. nicotine, Longs, 18 mg. "tar," 1.3 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug. '71

SECRET

The Army Racquet

Today's Army values athletes And today's athlete can develon in the Army. Because we have every sport imaginable. For every level of taleur. In the timest playing facilities.

Today's athlete will like other things about the Army. The opportunity to learn a skill. A starting salary of \$288 a month. All meals, housing, clothing, medical and dental care tree. And 30 days' paid vacation a year.

So reads, in part, the text of a current U.S. Army recruitment advertisement, which also includes color



SP/4 STAN SMITH A unique soldier.

photographs of nine contented young men clud in sports after ranging from a fencing suit to hosting tranks. Altogether, it is an alluring ad, the sort of thing that might well tempt a young jock to join up. But if the Army really wants to jam its recruiting offices, it might do better to focus its advertising on an actual case history, specifically, that of Tennis Player First Class fand Specialist Fourth Class/ Stanley Roger Smith.

Sometimes known as "Steamer" because of his hot serve, Smith was draffed in December 1970; since then he has become a living testimonial to the veracity of the Army's ad. He has, for instance, developed into perhaps, the nation's—if not the world's—best tenns player; and he certainly defined the playing failure of the property of the property of the control of the property of the

Smith, 25, has even learned a new skill: journalism, He writes a tennis column for the Washington Evening Star Syndicate But even hefore his military service, he had another nontennis talent that will stand him in good stead when his Army tour entit shis December he is a husiness and finance gradutate of the University of Southern California. At least one hig husinessman afreads keen to hire him is Pepsic As Chairman Don Kendall, with without Smith signed an endorsement

confract last year:

Various endoroments, in fact.

Various endoroments, in fact,

Various endoroments, in fact,

Various endoroments, in fact,

by about 860,000, which is consider

but about 860,000, which is consider

but fact, in cliental William Westmoreland made as Chairman of the

louin Chies or staff (336,000), Smith

l

specials (ourn cass).

As for free meals, smith gets plenty of them, it not from the Army, then from tenns promoters or other vaclosishers. Housing? He travels so much that he spends fittle time either much that he spends fittle time either villa he brught last cast the "Spanish" villa he brught last cast the "Spanish" of the Swith Carollina private resort that list him as us touring pro. Free clothes are no problem. Apart from Army issue, he gets a good supply of civilina graft from manufacturers whose

Exploitation. The Army, as advertised, provides Smith with medical and dental care, as well as 30 days of paid vacation, Last year he also enjoyed an extra nine days of special leave, plus seven months on temporary duty, during which he played in 14 rennis tournaments.

Even though the Army does not use the Stan Smith's case history in its recruitment ads, it has already used him on recruitment speaking tours and morale-building visits to hospitals. Smith feels that such activity is, in a way, exploitation, But he is not complainting. "It's part of my duty in the Army."

he says. T could not n veter Sam. The Army, countends but it is part in the Army, countends but it is to be a superior of the procession at the testing and Roossevel Grier. For example—who continued to concentrate on their specialty while in sufform. Annyas, says Majjor Willis Johnson, chief of the Army's sports office. "Shan Smith is unique. He and a solder in the original continued and the special specialty while the same specialty while is a solder in the original continued."

The money was paid into a fund to offse Smith's Davis Cup expenses. Ed Furville the 1971 team captum who administers the fund, says that its deposits are available only to Smith, who has withdrawn \$10,000.



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MEXLETTER

The Agitator

In Texas, where the average time served for homicide is less than six years. Lee Otis Johnson might appear to be an exceptionally dangerous criminal. For the past 42 months he has been languishing in prison, serving a sentence of 30 years. His crime: giving one marijuana cigarette to an undercover Houston policeman.

There is little doubt that Johnson's real "crime" was to be a militant black radical, a leading member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. In May of 1967, there was a confrontation between Houston police and the predominantly black students of Texas Southern University. One white policeman was killed in the clash,



LEE OTIS JOHNSON (IN 1967) Frijoles, frijoles!

probably by a stray police hullet, and no one was ever convicted of anything. Privately, however, police blamed Johnson, then 27, for "agitating" students in campus speeches.

During the next year, a dozen officers each spent 200 hours of overtime in tailing Johnson. They arrested him five times on charges ranging from suspicion of theft to carrying a concealed weapon, but they failed to get a single conviction. Finally, the authorities assigned a black police recruit to infiltrate the commune-style house where Johnson lived. The rookie began chauffeuring Johnson around town, hought food and supplies for the house. The surveillance continued for two months. until the rookie reported that Johnson had given him a joint.

The police hesitated for six weeks before filing a charge. Then, two days

after Johnson made an angry anti-Establishment speech at a black rally, he was arrested for passing the marijuana. He denied the charge, District Attornev Carol Vance, who rarely tries a case, decided to prosecute Johnson personally. "When a person threatens to burn down a city, those responsible for a community's safety are justified in taking necessary steps to keep him from doing so." Vance later explained.

At the trial, in August of 1968, Vance peremptorily challenged all black veniremen, thus leaving Johnson to face an all-white jury. Vance also successfully opposed a motion for change of venue, even though two jurors admitted knowing of Johnson's militant reputation. After 13 days of testimony and only half an hour of deliberation, the jury found Johnson guilty. Vance cited the fact that Johnson had previously been convicted of theft and asked for a sentence of 20 years. The jury went a step farther and decided on 30.

A state appellate court upheld Johnson's conviction, and officials showed little concern about the case. When Governor Preston Smith was harassed by University of Houston students shouting "Free Lee Otis!" he professed bewilderment. Said Smith: "I thought they were saying, 'Frijoles, frijoles!' I wondered what in the world do they have against Mexican beans?"

Unfair, In January, U.S. District Judge Carl O. Bue Jr. overturned the conviction and ordered the state to retry Johnson within 90 days or free him. "Outside influences affecting the community's climate of opinion were so inherently suspect as to create a resulting probability of unfairness," Bue

Vance is reported to be unenthusiastic about retrying the case ("The mood in Houston has changed dramatically," he says), but he is even more unenthusiastic about conceding that Johnson did not get a fair trial. He has decided to appeal Judge Bue's finding of probable unfairness, and the appeal process could take another six months to two years. While his lawyer jockeys for his release. Lee Otis Johnson continues to serve his fourth year in prison for passing that one marijuana cigarette.

Spoils of War

Sergeant Donald Morrison is hardly the classic soldier of fortune. Drafted by the U.S. Army at 19 from his rural Georgia home, he served a year in Viet Nam in the infantry. He came home just about as poor as when he left. If Morrison has his way, though, the state of his finances may radically

Morrison was out on patrol in

Binh Dinh province on July 31, 1968, when his flashlight happened to pick out a piece of metal in a niche on a cave wall. The glint was a U.S. ammunition box, and in it, tied in vines. were three stacks of \$50 bills-a handsome total of \$150,000. (Officials have speculated that Communists siphoned the money out of the Saigon black market, and were hoarding it for the purchase of supplies.)

"I offered to split with everybody in the squad," Morrison recalls, "but the lieutenant said no. He said it wasn't mine " The lieutenant turned the money in to headquarters, and Morrison never saw it again.

Daydreams. Discharged from the Army n month later. Morrison brooded about his lost treasure. Finally he filed suit in the U.S. district court in Valdosta, Ga., claiming the money as war booty. The judge rejected the suit on the grounds that he had no jurisdiction. Morrison then went to Washington to press his case before the U.S. Court of Claims. His lawyer argued that the \$150,000 was a "treasure trove" and therefore belonged to the finder. The Army responded that Morrison, while in uniform, was acting as a Government agent, and that any loot he discovered consequently belonged to the U.S. Government.

The court may take months to settle the claim. While he waits. Morrison, now 24, will be back in Argyle. Ga., earning \$125 a week from the state highway department and daydreaming about the lost riches that may someday he his.

Abortion and Privacy

The core of the argument against anti-abortion laws is that every woman has a fundamental right to decide what happens to her own body, at least until after the quickening of the fetus. In recent years a few courts have given a sympathetic hearing to this argument, but legal reformers have kept trying to get a clear-cut judicial declaration that women are constitutionally entitled to a freedom of medical choice. Last week a three-judge federal court sitting in New Jersey provided exactly that.

In a 2-1 decision, the court said flatly, "We hold that a woman has a constitutional right of privacy under the Ninth and 14th Amendments to determine for herself whether to bear a child." In the early stages of gestation, the court decided, "a mother's right transcends that of the embryo. Up to now, New Jersey officials

have permitted abortions only if a mother's life or health was threatened. The judges' decision means that all abortion prosecutions in the state will probably he suspended pending an appeal. Until that is settled, however, anyone performing an abortion would still he liable to prosecution if the decision is reversed.

The New Cult of Madness: Thinking As a Bad Habit

ONE of William Steig's bitingly wistful little cartoons bears the caption: "I will review my thoughts just once A figure. Steig's version of The Thinker, sits slumped at the end of a labvrinth of drunkenly tilting stakes. His eves stare out of focus in the general direction of his knees. His forehead wears its frown like a cross.

The official myth may persist: man is the thinking animal. But whether the problem is Viet Nam or population growth, homosexuality or the existence of God, he seems to be turning queasier and queasier at the prospect of reviewing his thoughts "just once more." Thinking seems less and less likely to solve his problems. Worse, thinking seems to have be-

Many intellectuals have even given up thinking-or tried to-as if it were a just once more. bad habit. Scrambled across their work as guidance for the public is the new and purgative graf-fite: "Nothing makes sense." The panicked outrage once reserved for those moments when all the reasons for living seem to fall apart has become a truism of everyday life. The list of anti-intellectual intellectuals, which used to

begin and end with Hemingway, now runs on and on. What do these celebrated Steigian brain scramblers share with each other, and with most of the rest of the populace? They are conspicuously rational people doing their unlevel best to become less rational. In so doing they are playing out cameo roles in what Dr. David Cooper calls the "Madness Revolution." Cooper is another determined irrationalist, a psychiatrist who frequently envies his patients. Together with British Psychiatrist R.D. Laing, be has composed a sort of "power of positive nonthinking -a popular ideology of madness. Works like The Politics of Experience (Laing) and The Death of the Family (Cooper) codify the I-hate-to-think assumptions all too visible in the semantics of everyday speech.

Of course, there never has been a true Age of Reason, a time when everything made sense. Even in the darkest times. some men have embraced as an ideal Plato's famous symbol of Reason: the charioteer masterfully reigning in his two horses, passion and will. But Western civilization has too often made of Plato's metaphor a sort of public memorial.

something that men absently tip their hats to on history's Sunday afternoons. Even a man of reason like Santayana was forced to acknowledge man's habitual flight from its rule with his cover phrase for history: "normal madness.

The really significant revolt against reason took place 40 to 100 years ago. Dostoevsky's Notes from the Underground, Contad's Heart of Darkness, Kafka's The Trial. Freud's Civilization and Its Discontents-by comparison with these masterpieces, even the best amone today's Madness Revolution artists seem dilettantes. But the new madness has taken the visions in hell of the masters and vulgarized them as chic. Perhaps the change was inevitable. Plato's charjoteer had become the fat cat in the back of the limousine. Reason too often has dried up into "common sense" and become a



"I will review my thoughts

cover word for intellectual timidity. The plain two world wars or Jungian voyages into the unconscious must seem tragic as well as absurd. The result is that we have become the first people to proclaim their age the Age of Unreason

"Reason" and "logic" have, in fact, become dirty words-death words. They ing" and "impulse." Consciousness-the unconsciousness-the irrational-to be always interesting, often profound and usually true. Cooper's law: "Fruth is an unspeakable madness." Sanity is snobbishly geois. Never has William Blake's Romantic maxim been so believed: "The road of

excess leads to the palace of wisdom. "Paranoia is a state of heightened awareness," writes one of the contributors

to The Rudical Therapist, a kind of underground paper for counterculture therapists. Madness "reinvents our selves." Cooper explains, speaking of "mourning for the madness I never had." Norman Brown (Life Against Death) has spoken of the "blessing," the "supernatural powers' that come only with madness. To such post-Freudians. even Freud has, as Leslie Fiedler put it, "come to seem too timid, too puritanical, and above all too rational for

Madness threatens to become the fashion in the arts. not as the stuff of drama and melodrama (it has always been that) but as an aesthetic creed. Some of the best, as well as some of the worst, novelists of the '70s are earrying out French Surrealist André Breton's definition of art as "a cry of the mind against itself." In Luke Rhinehart's The Dice Man, a psychiatrist systematically freaks out, illustrating the advantages of what might be termed Doris Lessing suggests that madmen may be mankind's front-running mutants-the pioneers of "inner space," the avant-garde of a superior race to come. Even John Updike, a traditionalist by temperament, includes in his latest novel. Rabbit Redux, the obligatory resident madman, a "Christ of the New Dark Age." And in the background, like the Muse of the '70s, the brilliant, cracked voice of Syl-

via Plath sings out her love-hate sonnet to madness, the theme song of our times.

The camera has practically created a genre as the recording angel of disintegrating minds-the corroborating witness to the psychopathology of everyday life. Carnal Knowledge, Husbands, Straw Does all in different ways perform the basic ritual of the '70s film. Once an Ingmar Bergman specialty, the perfectly average man going a bit mad is now a stock character, taken for granted. Similarly, one no longer bothers to speak of the theater of the absurd as if it were an exotic fringe entity. The achievement of the Madness Revolution has been to make Beckett. Ionesco and Genet seem old-fashioned.

As for true Pop madness, the scene is almost too depressing to contemplate. The awful banalities of mind blowing. Tarot cards. Astrology. The literature of





the occult. Drugs. The tragicomic Satan cults with their swastikas and animal sacrifices. Then there is that farthestout symbol of the Madness Revolution: Charlie Manson, the master demon of unreason, praying to be "dead in

"All that is now called culture, education, civilization," Nietzsche prophesied, "will one day have to appear before the incorruptible judge, Dionysus,"-the Greek god of ecstasy, intoxication and madness, the deus ex machina of all the highs. Nietzsche even imagined the seene; "How ca-daverous and ghostly the 'sanity' of all the obsolescent rationalists will appear as "the intense throng of Dionysiac revelers sweeps past them." That day, in all its mixed exhilaration and despair, seems near

If the Madness Revolution-the Second Coming of Nietzsche-was inevitable, did it really have to be so predictable? Alas, it is original only in its extremism, Men birth-on-the-cheap; and who lives out his life without at least one trip to the brink? "Man always travels along precipices." Ortega y Gasset noted. "His truest obligation is to keep his balance." What is new and perverse in the '70s man, bankrupt in common convictions and up to here with cultivating his precious self, is the hope of finding salvation by jumping. It is as if Lear's soul-shaking prayer -"O! let me not be mad!"-had suddenly and rather casually been reversed.

The new cult of madness, the far-out wing of Dionysus, has passed its judgment on reason more harshly than Nietzsche could have foreseen; but the time is coming when judgment must be passed on the Dionysiaes themselves. The irony is that as absolutes, Reason and Unreason commit the same mistake. The ideology of Reason was an attempt to escape human complexity by rising above it. The ideology of madness is an attempt to escape by plunging beneath it. Impulse to action-no hesitation in between, no regret afterward-is the romantic dream of those who envy animals and madmen. But man thinks almost as naturally as he feels. Would-be animal, would-be madman, he is doomed to exceed himself simply because

With this exceeding now ranged on the scale of nuclear hombs and moon shots, small wonder that 1972 man wants to stop thinking about it all. But he really lacks that particular choice. What the Madness Revolution finally demonstrates is that man cannot even go mad without organizing committees and writing books about it-without sitting down and repeating. God help us, "I will review my thoughts Melvin Maddocks just once more."

Raising the Devil

"The devil made me buy this dress." says the minister's wife in one of Comedian Flip Wilson's routines. "He sneaked up behind me and said. 'Say, Mama, look at that dress in the winthe transparent rationalization. Everybody knows that there isn't any real devil. The devil is just a myth, a relic of folklore, grist for a joke.

Or is he? After years of being dismissed or ignored by many theologians and ordinary believers, the devil is making a startling comehack. Some cults now worship Satan openly. In San Francisco there is even a First Church of Satan. On some campuses. the paperback Satanic Bible by Church of Satan Founder Anton La Vey is outselling The Holy Bible. In New Jersey last year, a young man of 20 was drowned, allegedly by his friends and at his request, because he believed that a violent end would put him in SATANIC ALTAR IN ANTI-OCCULT MOBILE UNIT command of 40 legions of

demons Christians are learning to fear Satan again. A group called Morris Cerullo World Evangelism Inc. in San Diego claims that at least 10 million Americans dabble in the occult arts traditionally associated with the devil -witchcraft, Black Masses, even blood-drinking orgies, The organization has dispatched an anti-occult mohile unit to tour 45 cities in from diabolism. And in Rome late last month, theologians and students at the Pontifical Gregorian University held a "Devil Day" seminar to examine the Roman Catholic Church's current teaching on Satan and other diabolical spirits. The consensus: Rosemary's Baby is very much alive.

The panelists did not evoke the medieval image of a devil with horns, forked tail and cloven hoofs. But they did unhold the orthodox Christian view that devils are personal evil spirits, angels who fell from God's grace by their own exercise of tree will. God permits their evil-doing among men because it is part of the natural disorder of things. a necessary consequence of their original rebellion against God. Though the panelists agreed that the existence of personal devils is a firm part of Catholic dogma, a number of other Catholies believe that Satan and his demons are simply symbols for an impersonal force of evil in the universe. That is also the view of many Protestants.

Why a resurgence of interest in devils at all? Canadian Theologian Ken-



ing his pitch." Whatever the lasting strength of the new interest, tew proponents of the devils' existence are likely to want to return to the witch hunts of other ages, or to a frequent use of bell, hook and candle exorcisms. As British Author-Theologian C.S. Lewis wrote in 1941: "There are two equal and opposite errors into which our race can fall about the devils. One is to disbelieve in their existence. The other is to believe and to feel an excessive and unhealthy interest in them. They themselves are equally pleased by both errors, and hail a materialist or a magician with the same delight.

Evolution in Spain

When General Francisco Franco and his Nationalists rose in revolution against the Spanish Republic in 1936. many Roman Catholics in Spain welcomed the general as a liberator. The Catholic Church had been badly battered from the left in the turmoil that led up to the civil war: property had been confiscated, parochial schools outlawed, churches and convents burned, After Franco consolidated his power, he put clergy in the pay of the state -a status they had lost under the Republic. The church readily agreed



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YOUNG WORSHIPERS SINGING AT MODERN MASS IN SUBURBAN MADRID CHURCH Gone are the rows of mantillas and the feudal image.

to restore to Franco an old privilege of Spanish monarchs—a virtual veto over the appointment of Spanish bishops. Today, that comfortable alliance

is breaking up. The church, in fact, has asserted a startling new independence from the Franco regime. Last fall, at a meeting of the National Conference of Bishops and Priests in Madrid, more than half of the delegates

approved a resolution apologizing for the church's role in the civil war i "We did not always know how to be true ministers of reconciliation. Jim' a civil war among brothers" | In ordinary compared to the church's National Commission on Justice and Peace attacked the maintenance of public order by "torce and repression." In January, when he took office as the new Archivelet of the property of the control of

bishop of Madrid-Alcala, Spain's Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón, 64—himself the son of a workingclass family—pointedly pledged that he-was the "spokesman for those who have no voice to defend their legitimate aspirations—the poor."

New Blood. The new church-state relationship reflects broader changes in Catholicism itself-changes that have swept away the feudal image of the Spanish church that persisted from the days of Philip II. Gone, except on the grandest teast days, are the somber rows of mantillas that once filled cathedral pews. In their place are bare heads, wispy dresses, blue jeans, even miniskirts. As in other Roman Catholic churches around the world, the liturgy has been modernized. Women and children now pass collection plates. Worshipers sometimes help themselves to the Communion host. Guitars and drums accompany new Spanish hymns set to such internationally recognized tunes as Michael, Row the Boat Ashore and Blowin' in the Wind.

Above all, the Spanish clergy and hierarchy have changed. Valician at-litudes toward the church's posture in Spain began to shift during the reign of Pope John XXIII, particularly in the liberal climate created by his Second Vatican Council. Then, in 1967, Pope Paul VI named Italian Archbishop Luigi Dadagho as Apossocitic Nuncio-papal ambasador—to tolic Nuncio-papal ambasador—to



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Spain. Dadaglio arrived in Madrid with a virtual mandate to bring new blood into the Spanish hierarchy, With an assist from Franco's able ambassador to the Holy See, former Washington Envoy Antonio Garrigues y Diaz Cañabate, Dadaglio engineered the appointment or advancement of more than 30 Spanish bishops, the majority of them liberals. Franco, yielding to his progressive man in the Vatican (and some sympathizers in his ministries), accepted the choices. The appointees include nearly all of Spain's leading episcopal reformers today, among them Cardinal Tarancón. In all, two-thirds of Spanish churchmen may now be considered reformist.

Their retorms, however, are mainly in the political, social and liturgical spheres. Doctrinal issues that have other European churches even Italy's-do not trouble them: divorce, birth control (much less abortion) and the continuance of celibacy. The new liberals have backed such causes as the workers' right to strike and campaigns for unionization. In their national conference, they have approved conscientious objection to military service. Such activism apparently appeals to Spain's restless youth, who seem to be coming to the churches in greater numbers than they have for generations. The Spanish innovations are clearly in line with Vatican thinking. Indeed, some at the Holy See



CARDINAL TARANCÓN OF MADRID

are concerned that the changes may be too slow. "Our big worry," says one Spain-watcher there, "is that evenlution is not moving fast enough to avoid violent upheavals."

Temporal Justice. There are still some pockets of resistance within the church. In traditionally pious Andalusia, some peasants still literally kiss the hems of priests' cassocks. In Ma-

drid, a group of ultrarightists who call thomselves "Warriors for Jesus Christ" have smeared grafilit on the lacade of one of the cars' most liberal churches. But by Iar the most service of the cars' most liberal churches. But by Iar the most service of the cars' most opposition has come from consense to the church have been seen to be see

The Spanish church may have to pay a high price for its independence. At last fall's National Conference of Bishops and Priests, delegates proposed that all ties with the state should be cut and that the 1953 church-state concordat with the Vatican-which confirmed the arrangements made with Franco after the civil war-should be abolished. They asked, however, that the modest state salaries (most under \$100 a month, even for some bishops) be continued until the clergy could persuade laymen to support the church themselves. The government has re-plied that it would be glad to cut all ties -and immediately end all financial support. So far, no compromise proposal has been found.

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because they are less rare, these cost less.

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The Making of The Godfather

HE box office appeal of a blockbuster best selfer. The charisma of Marlon Brando in one of his finest performances. Warmth, violence, nostalgia and the dynastic sweep of an Italian-American Gone With the Wind. The Godfather, which will be released next week, is a movie that seems to have everything. Canny producers know that when a movie has everything, it needs something more: a sequel. What could the brains at Paramount come up with to match The Godlather? Something to do with the Mafia, something rife



MARLON BRANDO AS THE GODFATHER

with greed, intrigue and passion. For that, they might consider The Making of the Godfather. The story behind the movie has all those elements and

No sooner had Paramount announced plans to film Mario Puzo's novel about the powerful leader of a Mafia family than the protests began. The Italian-American Civil Rights League. a group headed by Joseph Colombo, the reputed don of one of New York City's five Mafia families, held a rally in Madison Square Garden, raising a \$600,000 war chest to stop the production as a slur on Italian-Americans. Close to 100 letters of protest came in from Senators, Congressmen and New York State legislators. The Manhattan offices of Paramount's parent company. Gult & Western, twice had to he evacuated because of bomb threats. In Los Angeles, police told the movie's producer, Al Ruddy that his car was being tailed, and Ruddy switched cars with his secretary. She parked his in front of her house, and the next morning found it riddled with bullets

The melodrama was right in keeping with the

kind of picture Paramount had in mind. The company wanted a quickie exploiting the book's success, shot in modern dress in St. Louis on a relatively low budget of \$2.5 million. To direct it. Paramount Production Chief Robert Evans approached Peter Yates, who had established his thriller credentials with Bullin; Richard Brooks, who shot In Cold Blood; and even Greek Director Costa Gayras, the man who made Z. When, for various reasons, none of these choices worked out, Evans went for a dark horse: Francis Ford Coppola, who was only 31.

Dynasty and Power. Coppola was an established screenwriter (he won an Oscar last year for co-authoring Patton), but he had an indifferent record as a director (Finian's Rainhow, You're a Big Boy Now). Nevertheless, Evans had faith in Coppola's ability, and attached particular importance to the tact that he was Italian-American Says Evans: "He knew the way these men in The Godfather ate their food, kissed each other. talked. He knew the grit." Coppola, deeply in debt, could have used an offer to direct traffic, let alone a movie like The God/ather. He jumped at the chance, and over some strenuous front-office op-

position, won the job.

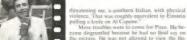
Although hardly dealing from strength, Coppola fought to get his hudget doubled, shift the style to the period in which the book is set flate 1940s and early 1950s), and alter the whole conception of the film. "I saw important ideas in this book that had to do with dynasty and power," says "Puzo's screenplay had turned into a slick, contemporary gangster picture of no importance. It wasn't Puzo's fault. He just did what they told him to do." With Puzo's collaboration, Coppola rewrote the script along the broader lines he envisioned. "It was my intention," he says, "to make this an authentic piece of film about gangsters who were Italian, how they lived, how they behaved, the way they treated their families, celebrated

Puzo seemed to be bemused by the already dizzving changes. He had welcomed a Hollywood writing stint as a vacation from the hermit existence of the novelist. His office at Paramount had a retrigerator containing "an unlimited supply of soda pop free," he recounts in an upcoming nonbook entitled, naturally, The Godfather Papers and Other Confessions. "I had an adjoining office for my secretary and a telephone with a buzzer and four lines. This was living," However, between the soda pop and the tennis and the gambling, which Puzo plunged into with relish, he soon found that being the father of The Godfather had its drawbacks. At a Los Angeles restaurant he was introduced to Frank Sinatra, who was widely believed to be the model for Puzo's character of Johnny Fontane, the singer who is backed by the Mob. Sinatra, writes Puzo, never even looked up from his plate, but "started to shout The worst thing he called me was a pimp, which rather flattered me. But what hurt was that there he was, a northern Italian,

From the top: the Godfather standing alone and giving the embrace of The Brotherhood: Henchman Luca Brasi being strangled, Family Lawyer Tom Hagen, and Sonny lying dead.



SHOW BUSINESS



the picture. He was not allowed to view the finished cut when he wished to, and it was rumored that he had sworn—humorously, no doubt—a Sicilian vendetta against Paramount's Robert Evans.

Meanwhile it seemed that every actor in the world who was over 35-and some men who were not actors-was scowling into his mirror and jockeving for the plum role in the picture: the Godfather himself, Don Vito Corleone, Under consideration were prospects who ranged from George C. Scott to Laurence Olivier to Italian Producer Carlo Ponti, Sophia Loren's husband. Flambovant San Francisco Lawver Melvin Belli let it be known that he was available. Coppola and Puzo agreed that the actor they saw in the role was Brando (see CINEMA). Once again the Paramount bosses howled. They saw Brando in his more familiar role as the star of money-losing pictures and a moody troublemaker on the set. Brando's shenanigans during the filming of Mutiny on the Bounty had become legend, and the star, who is currently divorced from his second wife, was famous for his sometimes tumultuous off-screen

Shoe Polish and Tissue Paper, Finally Paramount accepted the choice of Brando-with a stipulation. He would have to go through a screen test. Though Brando had never lost his technical brilliance, he had not given a truly satisfactory performance in years. Still, asking him to go through a screen test was like asking the Pope to recite the catechism. But Brando was so eager for the part that, when he heard about the stipulation through the grapevine, he heat Paramount to the punch by suggesting a test himself. Coppola hauled a video-tape camera to the star's house and Brando, with a little shoe polish under the eyes and wads of tissue paper in his cheeks, transformed himself undeniably into the Godfather. Two other contenders for the title role, John Marley (Faces, Love Story) and the familiar screen heavy Richard Conte, ended up taking smaller parts.

For the crucial roles of the Godfather's sons. such glamorous candidates as Robert Redford. Warren Beatty and Jack Nicholson were ruled out in favor of lesser-known actors with a tougher. more authentic look: Al Pacino as Michael, the Ivy-educated son who succeeds the Godfather; James Caan as the lusty Sonny, the oldest son whose hot temper betrays him; Robert Duvall as the adopted son Tom Hagen, the lawyer who becomes the family's consieliere: John Cazale as Fredo, the timid, feckless son who is given a Las Vegas casino to play with. For the role of Luca Brasi, the Godfather's muscleman, Ruddy signed Former Wrestler Lenny Mantana, whom he spotted idling among a crowd of bystanders during the early shooting. Several of these actors had distinguished themselves on Broadway and in minor movies, but few could be considered name actors.

With the casting hattles behind him. Coppola found other problems on the set. Some members of his crew, openly unimpressed with his direction after the first few days, began plotting to get him fred. His cinematographer seemed to obstruct

From the top: Singer Johnny Fontane at the wedding, Son Michael as the new Godfather, the Old Don lying wounded. Michael and his Sicilian bride, and the hot-tempered Sonny. more than help, "I'd tell the guy how I wanted to shoot the scene," asyx Coppola, "asyx Coppola," asyx Coppola, "and he'd say, c'dh, thal's dumb." Evans decided after three weeks that Coppola was near a nervous breakfown and never knew whether the director would show up the following day, But Coppola gor rid of the key detractors, came to an understanding with the cinematographer—for whom he still has high profess soonal regard—and kept showing up. "I had to ham in." he says. "Everything was at stake."

Ruddy turned his altention to the growing pressure being exerted by the Italian-American Civil Rights League, Shopkeepers in New York City, where the film was now being shot, were making difficulties over the use of their premises for locations, unions were becoming restive, and Joseph Colombo was continuing his harassment by publicity. Coppole was stopped on the street by people saking. "How come you, an Italian, can make such a movie?"

Ruddy met with the league and made a number of concessions that cleared up most of the trouble right away. He agreed to delete the words





DIRECTOR COPPOLA & AUTHOR PUZO

"Maffa" and "Cosa Nostra" from the script—a shreed piece of bargaining, since "Maffa" had never appeared in the script anyway and "Cosa Nostra" had been used only note. Also, the hirds some proper supplied by M.C., Gianni Rosso, who got the role of the Goffather's received used to got the role of the Goffather's received used in part to the contract of the cost with type on how Maffost would act. He cheerfully observes that the Mab is should have an organization." Some, Everyone

Brando, who had been expected to loom is the biggest of all the movie's problems, turned out to be a model team player. Indeed, Brando's only major fault as an actor was that he would not or could not learn his lines, and had to read them from hidden cue cards. Long fanown as, an actor swith the county of the

Brando gave and took advice freely, and encouraged backstage pranks that kept the atmosphere relaxed. A favorite was "mooning," the inmanile practice of dropping one's trousers to who hare buttocks, "My best moon was on Second Autenue," remembers James Cana. "Beb Duvall and were in one ear and Brando was in another, so we drove up beside him and I pulled down my pants



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and stuck my ass out of the window. Brando fell down in the car with laughter."

During shooting, says Coppola, "there was a full flush of intuition that Brando fused with his technique. If a heat of buffalor an across the set, he de reser in character," For Brando's death secure, the script called for him to cavort with his grand-flush secure and the second of the secure of the secure of the secure of the script called for him to cavort with his grand-flush secure of the securing the s

Enormous Pains. Brando's stunning performance seemed to spur the entire cast. Coppola, working from the emotional inside of his subject. was able to succeed as few American film makers have in evoking the texture and variety of an ethnic subculture. He took enormous pains to project a believable period milieu, using old cars, plastering buildings with correctly dated posters and handbills, even making sure that such minute items as pencils and lipsticks were authentic. He and his cinematographer emulated the visual style of the period, eschewing zoom lenses, fast cuts and jarring closeups. They used many longer tableau shots, achieving emphasis with subtle framing and lighting. Coppola edited it all together in what he calls a "legato" rather than a "staccato" rhythm,

enabling him to build tension gradually and effectively over the picture's three-hour labyrinthine development.

The result is a movie that—despite the mayhem and gallons of gore—is far more than the swap opera full of raw energy that might have been expected. It is far more than an efficient action melodrama—more, even, than just a good sold movie, it is a movie that exemptilles, what is great in the Hollyscood tradition. Out of all the created something that promises to open a rewarding new phase in Brando y career and put Coppola in the forefrom of American film artiss.

Does it give an accurate portrayal of the Main? Perhaps not, Many real-life Malios' were reportedly amused and somewhat flattered by their portraits in the book, despite the protestations of Colombo's now discredited league. They mas well be equally amused and flattered by the movie. They are, however, angry about one thing. They have not been invited to the Manhattan oremière.

"Look." a top-ranking man in Vito Genoves's family recently told a federal agent, "if some picture company did the life of Audie Murphy, he'd be invited to the première. If the movie was about the military, they'd turn out the generals. So when they do one about us, we should be there too." Your move, Paramount.

From the top: the Don clowning for grandson and Sonny beating Brother-in-Law Carlo.



Behind the Mystique of the Mafia

MAFIA business is not precisely booming these days, but business about the Mafia has never been better. There are nearly 1,000,000 Godfather hard covers in print, and over 10 million paperbacks, Jimmy Breslin's hestselling comic novel The Gang That Couldn's Shoot Straight-said to be a takeoff on the chaotic exploits of Brooklyn's Gallo gang-was recently reincarnated as a movie. Gay Talese's Honor Thy Father, a detailed and understanding portrait of the son of Mafia Boss Joseph Bonanno, has been on the bestseller lists for four months, and recently brought a beefy \$451,000 for paperback rights

There is a paperback called The Godmother, a movie (a retitled American version of a film by the respective French director Jean-Pierre Melville) called The Godson. Paramount

is planning the official Puzo-scripted sequel to The Gardlather—The Death of Michael Corleone. Also in the works is a movie version of The Valachi Papers, the memoirs of Cosa Nostra veteran I oe Valachi. There is even a Godfather game, in which players compete for control of the rackets.

Why all this avidity for Mafia lore? "The Mafia are like urban cowboys," suggests Talese.



Päradoxically, the Malia types embody everyone's fantasies off flamboyant banditry even white reconfirmingant banditry even white reconfirmingtime principal shundards of behavior. "Malia children respect their parents and are very well behaved." Talese points out. "And the parents themselves that the parents of the their heads when they see students tearing up a flag on IV and they can't untered the parents of t

Interest in the Mafia knows no social or intellectual boundary. The Harvard Business Review has included an instructional primer entitled "How to lock out the Mafia."

A recent issue of Commentary carfied a lengthy article entitled "Browsing in Gangland" by Joseph Epstein, who myoked such disparate sources as Signund Freud and Al Capone to prove that "we are all hooked on crime, because in our innormost, beings most of us parily wish to be gangsters ourselves."

This brought a more intriguing demurrer from Commentary Editor Nornnan Podharetz, who, beflitting the author of Medium (I thus scrooss' claim out attention and primarily by virtue of their bratishy but by virtue of their worldly success: they are self-naude men. We still want to relad about men with the will, the energy the during, the followings and their bratishy did not be a self-naude men. We still want to relad about men with the will, the energy the during, the followings and their But was powerful has the animus agained business and commerce become in our culture that no legitimate businessman could possibly serve a the baro of any such story. Only an id-gettimate businessman could which

is to say a gangster. The Mafia leaders not only generate their own mystique but share in it. They have a good time, as Gay Talese reports, yukking it up over TV reruns of The Untouchables. They give high marks for verisimilitude and general élan to films like Bullitt, in which they admire Steve McQueen's resilient cool. Authors Puzo and Talese are esteemed for their portraits of Mafiosi as "men of respect" (although Mafiosi feel that Talese, especially, was taken in by his sources). The alltime Mafia favorite, however, is the movie The Adventures of Robin Hood (1938). Basil Rathbone. who plays the villainous Sir Guy Gisbourne, is hissed at every appearance. He is the totally corrupt and powerhungry official that Mafiosi feel they know so well. Between Errol Flynn, as Robin, and the cheering Mafia audience there exists, as they might see it, a

kind of spiritual bond. It does not seem

to extend, however, to that business of

robbing to give to the poor.



JOSEPH BONANNO

Three Bold Newcomers

The last effort to launch an art "movement" from the frail base of one New York patron's taste took place about a year ago, when Dress Manufacturer Larry Aldrich gave the Whitney Museum a mass of paintings by younger American artists on condition that they all be exhibited under the category of "Lyrical Abstractions. The show was a complete flop. Even New York-where the omnivorous appetite for meaningless art categories would test the digestion of a goat-rejected this offering: the name meant nothing and the members had nothing in common. Yet the event did involve a few artists of strong and serious talent, all of whom repudiate groups. And at a time when the death of abstract painting is monotonously proclaimed from various Manhattan

slides behind another "like theater curtains," are always controlled just this side of visual cacophony. By taking up some of the most overworked aspects of abstract expressionism-the extravagantly rich paint, the sweeping gesture-and presenting them in this faintly ironic form tone of his titles. The Triumph of American Painting, was also the title of a recent tome on the New York school). Diag has produced one of the most promising shows of the year. "The problem." he says, "is always to avoid a clique situation. I'm against the Marxist idea of art history as direction. The idea of connecting myself to some orthodox style bores me-I try to fight it."

Philip Wofford, at 36, is scarcely an abstract painter at all. The pictures in his current exhibition at SoHo's Emmerich Gallery all involve

sembly not of dead earth and dumb plants, but of sentient presences. Some of this comes through in paintings like Star-Weaver, with their panoramic veils and zigzags of light, their flecks of paint that suggest flowers, mica deposits or dust: a soft immanence, vulnerable and pantheistic. Unfortunately, Wofford overworks his paintings. The light stiffens into crusts of inert pigment. But if the picture surface is sometimes cluttered, the effort to complicate it remains salutary and even brave.

Robert Zakanych exhibited at Reese Palley last November, and a new artist of singular grace and power seemed to have arrived. Praised as a colorist. Zakanych-a solidly built, Midwestern-looking 36-year-old who actually hails from New Jersey-denies the classification: "People are always trying to tell me I'm a color painter. In fact my work is just about painting." Nevertheless, color is the overriding content and subject of Zakanych's work. He manipulates it with



DAVID DIAG Among their effects: bathroom blue, squeegeed curtains, mica flecks, color blocks and an end to cool.



ROBERT ZAKANYCH

pulpits, it is worth considering that these men have provided a large share of the rather sparse pleasures of the current art season. Among them: David Diao, 28, came to New

York eight years ago from Gambier, Ohio, where he had been studying philosophy at Kenyon College. In his new show at the Reese Palley Gallery, his work, which once was austere almost to the point of impalpability, has taken on a peculiar density and resonance. Thick swaths of glossy acrylic are rolled onto the canvas in 5-ft.-wide swipes, and then bur-ied by further layers. "I wanted to get away from all those tricks and nuances," says Diao. "I like to just lay a color down and leave it." The broad squeegee marks involve, for Diao, "the ends always reflecting the means-it's an idea that has become rather banalized by process art, but it's still an essential part of painting." The paintings are drenched in harsh and unappetizing color: the dark blue and bland bathroom-blue halves of Untitled, 1971. could almost go into a motel. But their relationships, as one edge of paint

the general experience, if not the detail, of landscape-not as seen by the eye's perspective, with sky at the top and earth below, but as though taken apart and rewoven into an expansive shifting pattern of space. Wofford, who teaches art at Bennington College, regards a visit he paid to the Southwest in 1968 as one of the key experiences in his work-especially some nights he spent camping on the edge of the Grand Canyon, which provoked a long autobiographical poem named Grand Canyon Search Ceremony as well as a number of paintings: "It was a holy atmosphere, so silent, so vast: I was stunned by it."

This has been one of the familiar themes of American art ever since the Hudson River School-the idea of epic landscape, which gives rise to the parallel idea that the actual making of a picture is some kind of journey. And for Wofford, whose attitude has been much influenced by reading the memoirs of an Oglala chief (Black Elk Speaks), landscape ought not to be separated from the way American Indians perceived nature: as an asstunning precision, by dividing the canvas with a grid of close rectangular intervals and then producing tiny, almost imperceptible grades of hue and intensity from one block to the next. The result is "a constant movement across the painting, and up and down. There isn't one color that remains stable: I don't want viewers to be able to lock into a basic color and say, for certain, that this or that painting is red or blue." In works like Sapphire, 1971, the fluttering accumulation of vellow, red and purple across the grid is so eye-fooling that, after a while. analysis stops; instead, one submits to the pressure of light that emanates from the field. Color becomes an absolute phenomenon; it needs to depict nothing to reveal its action. It may be that no American painter since Rothke has contrived to transform pigment into meditation more effectively than Zakanych. "I got completely sick of all the cool, boring, systematic painting that was around in New York a few years ago." he says. "I'm trying to break that down." And, it seems. Robert Hughes succeeding.



Untitled, 1971, by David Diao.



"Sapphire," 1971, by Robert Zakanych.



"Star-Weaver," 1971, by Phillip Wofford.



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- gotiate scrubboard roads, chuckholes, hairpin curves and smooth interstate highways with ease.
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- If you spend a lot of time in your car, and think you should spend that time in as much comfort and luxury as possible, consider a Ninety-Eight.

EDUCATION

The Moonlighter

Kenneth Ian Leighton Mills is not. in his own words, "an Old Blue memher of the Yale inner circle." On the contrary, he is a heavy-shouldered, 6ft. 4-in. black from Trinidad with a towering Afro hairdo and a penchant for blue jeans. He is also an avowed Marxist. Nonetheless, as a pupil of Oxford's distinguished logician A.J. Ayer, he so impressed the Yale philosophy department that he was hired in 1968 to teach courses on revolution and black liberation. And when Yale confronted the threat of a May Day riot



PROFESSOR MILLS OF YALE (& STONY BROOK) An issue akin to bigamy?

two years ago, he worked diligently to help keep the peace.

At 36, his salary as an assistant professor was only \$13,000, and he worried about gaining tenure. So he was happy to do some consulting for the Social Welfare School of the New York State University at Stony Brook, and even happier when Stony Brook offered him a full professorship, tenure, the possibility of "innovative teaching," and \$26,000 a year. Without telling either university about his job at the other. Mills began making four weekly trips over the 115 miles between New Haven and Stony Brook. At Yale, on Fridays, Saturdays and Tuesday nights, he taught his two regular courses. At Stony Brook, the rest of the week, he taught two courses in social studies, headed a health research project, and even chaired the faculty committee on appointments, promotions and tenure. At both institutions he was popular with students and, as one dean put it. "extraordinarily able, dedicated brilliant."

No university objects to a professor writing in his spare time, but both Yale and Stony Brook have rules against their faculty members secretly serving on other faculties as well. So when Stony Brook learned of Mills' dual loyalties, it reluctantly asked for and got his resignation. At Yale, Provost Charles Taylor sent two administrative assistants to Mills' bachelor apartment with a demand that he resign within 24 hours. After Mills refused. President Kingman Brewster suspended him for a year for "blatant

disregard of ethics.

Best Sellers. Mills admitted a mistake but not a fault. In a 15-page letter he reminded Brewster that "there are faculty members who spend time doing extensive consulting, who write hest sellers, introductory textbooks or columns for popular magazines-all of which do not necessarily contribute to scholarship or teaching, but which earn substantial amounts of money while requiring large amounts of time." Mills named no names, but nobody had difficulty recognizing, among others. Erich Segal, author of Love Story, and Charles Reich, author of The Greening of America

How much moonlighting is permissible? There are no standard rules. and the Yale Daily News argued that Mills "violated in letter a regulation which is flaunted in spirit by a large number of Yale College faculty members." It promised to publish a series of articles on other Yale professors who have briefly taught elsewhere or done other outside work. But in the words of one Yale political science professor who believes nobody should attempt two full-time jobs: "Morally this issue is akin to bigamy. It doesn't matter if you satisfy both wives; you're still morally in the wrong."

Defining Terms

The California state department of education recently decided to issue "guidelines" to local school boards for "evaluating certificated personnel." To make sure that everyone understood. it solemnly included a glossary.

Evaluator, it said, means "one who evaluates." Evaluatee, by contrast, is "one who is evaluated," As for evaluation, that is "the process of making considered judgments concerning the professional accomplishments and competencies of a certificated employee based on a broad knowledge of the area of performance involved. the characteristics of the situation of the individual being evaluated, and the specific standards of performance pre-established for the position."



Super-stitious

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TAXPAYERS SEEKING ADVICE ON FILLING OUT 1971 RETURNS AT INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OFFICE IN CHICAGO

THE ECONOMY

MONEY/COVER STORY

Empty Pockets on a Trillion Dollars a Year

most to be going broke.

CAN a nation with a trillion-dollar economy be running out of money? That startling question is foring itself upon every severance of ficial who must shape a bodget, ficial who must shape a bodget, bead of the smallest local mosquirioabatement district. By most measures of private wealth, the U.S. is the world's richest country. But in terms of its-ability to pas for the public services—health country. But in terms of its-ability to pas for the public services—health country. But in terms of its-ability to pas for the public sertices—and the protection—must not be and the protection—must not least tolerable, or in some cases even possible, the country seems al-

This anomaly has come as a bitter shock. Americans have long thought that they had the resources to accomplish practically any goal that they set for themselves. Political liberals have argued for years that economic growth could pay for a vast improvement in housing, health care and edtication programs, and leave an ample margin for tax cuts besides. Only a few years ago, liberals and conservatives alike thought that the major question of public finance was how hest to use the "peace dividend" of \$30 billion a year that they expected the U.S. to collect once the Viet Nam War ended.

Doubled Burden. Today, that huhis has been drowned in a rising sea of red ink. In 1970, federal, state and local governments spent \$600 billion more than they took in, and the deficil certainty sawned even and the deficil certainty sawned even point in an and any Though festleep going in and up. Though festeral taxes have been reflected since 1960, the cuts have been offset by severe increases in state and city in-

come taxes, sales taxes, property faxes. Social Security taxes and "sin" taxes on liquor and eigarettes, Between 1960 and 1970, the tax burden on each American man, woman and child almost doubled, from \$711 to \$1.348. Many Americans, worried about just what will be taxed next. could echo the Beatles' song, Taxmar.

FEDERAL BEAUTY TO STATE LO CAL TO CAL TO STATE LO CAL TO CAL

If you drive a car, I'll tax the

If you try to sit, I'll tax your reat,
If you get too cold, I'll tax the

If you take a walk. I'll tax your feet.

The higher taxes and higher spending have brought little if any improvement in public services. In many cases, the nation's streets are direct, its mass transit more decrepit, its public hospitals more inderstaffed, its refees more crime-ridden today than in decades. The knowledge that they are paying more and more for less and less service has bred in many citizers a suspicion that they are being cheated, and has fanned a mood of rehellion.

In Connecticut, an outburst of voter anger frightened the state legislature last August into repealing an income tax that had been passed just six weeks before: that was a hollow victory for the rebellious citizens because the lawmakers were quickly forced to imnose some of the nation's highest taxes on sales (61%), on gasoline (10¢ per gal.) and on eigarettes (21¢ per pack). In Kansas City, voters last December defeated a property tax increase that civic leaders of both parties had campaigned hard for on the grounds that it was urgently needed to improve the city's schools. Across the country, citizens last year voted down 65% of all bond issues proposed to build new schools, hospitals, sewage plants and other facilities v. an average of a 30% turndown rate during the 1960s and a mere 8% in 1947.

The voter rebellion has considerable justification. The U.S. urgently needs radical reforms in the way that it collects, apportions and spends tax

money. But for the moment, the taxpayer revoll is only tightening an already merciless squeeze on the budgets of most of the nation's 81,299 governmental units. At a time when public officials should be planning to finance the pollution-control, masstransit and shum-rebuilding programs of the future, they are having to struggle to stretch present revenues to cover immediate spending needs. Increasingly, they are failing.

Pray for Cash. The failure has been most conspicuous in Washington. Richard Nixon, who in the past has zealously denounced federal deficits. now admits that he is likely to run up the biggest three-year red-ink totals that the U.S. has ever experienced outside of the World War II period; an estimated \$87 billion for fiscal years 1971 through 1973. The President argues persuasively that the deficits are necessary to spur a lagging economy Even so, he has felt obliged to limit some programs that his Administration earlier had labeled top priority. For instance, the Labor Department has kept the number of people in its manpowertraining programs below 1.3 million, although the persistence of a nearly 6% unemployment rate cries out for a greater effort to help provide the jobless with marketable skills.

Still, the Federal Government is in much better budgetary shape than many states and cities. For the most part. Washington has only been delaying or underfinancing desirable programs, rather than cutting back on absolutely essential spending. No such statement can be made about many states and cities. Some examples:

▶ Ohio last year closed all state parks for two months beginning in mid-August, cut average state payments for care of the aged in nursing homes from \$11 to \$10 per day per patient. and furloughed 3,000 state employees Having thus dramatized a shortage of funds, Democratic Governor James Gilligan persuaded the Republicancontrolled legislature to pass a onehalf of 1% to 3% income tax and was able to increase budget appropriations by 27%, to \$7.7 billion, for the two-year period ending in mid-1973. Even that leaves only a piddling \$7,000,000 for a new program to open treatment centers for drug addicts, and the legislature turned down a Gilligan request to extend Medicaid to the working poor. Ohio limits these federal-state payments, for which states set the standards, to people on welfare, despite warnings from Ohio hospitals that they will have to stop taking some low-income patients unless the state pays for them.

➤ New York State, after taxpayeers had defeated a transportation bond issue in November, awoke to the fattest projected nonfederal deficit in U.S. history. \$750 million for the fiscal year ending in June. To-shrink it, Republican Gowernov Nelson Rockfeller ordered payment of more than \$350 million in state aid to local school districts delayed from March until July, so that it would count against the fiscal 1973 budget rather than the present one. The state this fiscal year has also closed two tuberculosis hospitals, a school for retarded children and a prison, and instituted a statewide freeze on hiring.

New York City last week unveiled a tentative \$10 billion budget for fiscal 1973 that is "balanced" only by counting in nearly \$800 million of new state and federal aid that it is highly questionable the city will get. The budget gap would be even larger without "economies" that have grievously hurt the quality of life. A prohibition on hiring shrank the city's police force by 8(x) cops last year, despite a level of street crime that makes many New Yorkers barricade themselves in their apartments after sundown. At the overcrowded Morrisania City Hospital in The Bronx, a new obstetrics wing is kept locked because there is no money to hire anyone to operate it. Slashes in city support of the New York Public Library have forced it to reduce its operating hours from 78 to 40 per week, and to close many of its special research facilities to the public.

Detroit has enacted income and property taxes as high as Michigan law allows, and slapped a 5% tax on residents' telephone, gas and electric bills. Still, the city faces a \$30 million deficit this fiscal year. "Every morning we gather in the mayor's office to pray for money," quips a mayoral assistant, "and we face Washington." Since the prayers have gone unanswered, Mayor Roman Gribbs has requested cuts of 5% to 45% in all city departmental budgets. All Detroit skating rinks are closed this month, parks and playgrounds will not be cleaned up for the spring, and recreation programs in city schools have heen dropped. One result: Martin Cramatie, a 15-year-old former car thief and alumnus of a detention home. who for a while had switched his energies to playing basketball in the gym of Butzel Junior High, has been forced back on to the streets for his fun. "It's bogue [a bad trip], man," grumbles Cramatie. "Everybody will be get-

ting into trouble." ▶ East St. Louis, III., like many urhan centers, has seen its tax base steadily croded by a flight of relatively well-off whites and an influx of low-income blacks, who now constitute 70% of its 68,000 population. The city is desperately short of policemen. firemen, sanitation workers, teachers and public housing. "We are even begging for paint to fix up our high school," says Mayor James E. Williams. In order to pay its bills, the city began selling as many bonds as Illinois law permits. When that proved insufficient, it resorted to an annual charade. The city would borrow from banks to meet its payroll, then, by pre-



BREAKDOWN ON PENN CENTRAL COMMUTER TRAIN





REOPENING STATE PARK IN OHIO

THE ECONOMY

arrangement, would fail to pay when the loan came due. The banks would sue and win a judgment demanding repayment. That would enable the city legally to sell bonds beyond the normal debt limit. Today, 35% of East St. Louis' tax revenue must be used to pay off old borrowings, causing the city to fall ever further short of covering its bills.

Deeper in Debt. These are only some of the worst examples. Though the squeeze is most intense in the old and crowded states and cities east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mason-Dixon line, it is nationwide, New Orleans cannot afford to add the 300 sanitation workers and some 350 police that city officials figure it needs: authorities are afraid to raise the 6% sales tax for fear of driving more businesses to neighboring areas where taxes are lower. At the University of Kansas in Lawrence, students have only limited access to 80,000 re-

cently acquired books in the university library; officials cannot afford to hire people to catalogue the volumes because the state legislature has frozen all the university's appropriations at last year's levels. In Mora, Minn, children go to school twelve months a guar; the town had to put the school on a year-round schedule to save money after voters defented a bond issue.



"Histrionics cut no ice with us, Mr. Carlin."

The budget squeeze will probably become even worse later in the 1970s. Lawrence S. Ritter, professor of finance at New York University, calculates that during the rest of the deader, public spending will have to average \$46 billion. a year above 1970 levels for just four purposes; rebuilding mass-transit systems, cleaning up pollution, upgrading law enforcement and

improving education. Spending needs would rise even more if the U.S. decided to rebuild its cities or start a nationwide system of low-cost health care, as it should. There is no excuse for the world's richest nation to rank 13th in infant mortality and 17th in life expectance for men.

If the country's governmental

units follow their present course, they will respond partly by further raising some taxes, partly by rejecting some hadly needed programs, and largely by plunging deeper into debt. That is a self-defeating course. Keynesian economists have oversold the idea that public debt does not hurt because we owe it to ourselves." Interest on the debt-currently \$12 billion a year for the Federal Government -devours tax dollars that are urgently needed for other purposes. Debt service is now the third highest public expense, exceeded only by spending for defense and edugation; most of the money goes to banks, which are the major buyers of bonds that governments at all levels sell to cover their deficits. Moreover, debt functions as a wrong-way income redistribution device, channeling tax money that is paid in large part by the poor and the middle class into the pockets of wealthy holders of trust accounts or stock in banks.

How did the U.S. get into such a

Squeeze on a Small Town

BILFORD, N.J., a segroust town 50 miles south of Manhattan, is little different from countriess small communities across the U.S. It has quiet, tree-lined streets decked with frame houses. It also has created schools, potholed streets, erraite since removal—and taxes that are climbing much laster than paychecks. Most of Bellord, 8,500 readents are mannels of climbing that the properties of the countries of the

Taxes are the second-buttest topic of conversation, after professional football and basetball. The most controversial levy is the property tax. Lillian Belicoce, a widow with Infece out of elight follidren still living on the family budget, recalls that when she bought her house 20 years ago, her monthly payment for mortgage and taxes continued was \$52.79. She has paid off her month, "You struggle for years to pay off your most-gage," she says. "Then, when you think you finally own something, you get your property gage," she says. "Then, when you think you finally own something, you get your property tax bill."

John Della Zanna, an electrician, complains that taxes on his 52,000 house have more than doubled in the past six years, to \$1,186.50 annually. Della Zanna, who repairs Volkwaggen on weekends to earn extra money, says. I'read in the newspaper that taxes in South Carolina are low. Maybe I'll move down there. South Carolina are low. Maybe I'll move down there. Last year I was finally going to start a savings account so that I could have some money to help send my

three kids to college. Taxes took care of that plan."
Property taxes are not the only bruden. New fereey
has a 5% sales tax on most goods except food, clothes
and medicine. Now state authorities are studying apersonal income tax plan that might take another 55 to
510 a month from already tight family budgets alled
ford. Besides taxes, residents were recently hit with special
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a quarterly fee of \$3.6.25. Belford residents are rebelling against tax increases. Last year they surprisingly voted for a Democratic sown-hip administration in what has always been a Republication of the state of

To alleviate overcrowding at the junior high school, administrators are considering dropping courses in French and Spanish and putting the school on double sessions. The senior high school is already in double sessions. The senior high school is already in double session and the senior of the senior se

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THE ECONOMY

mess? One reason is poor federal management of the economy. Inflation has raised government costs for construction, supplies and utility bills more than tax planners had foreseen. Recession has caused tax collections to fall below expectations, while joblessness has jacked up government expenditures for unemployment compensation and welfare. Although it has become an intellectual fad to question the need for vigorous economic growth. no Governor, mayor or federal budget director can have any doubt about the meaning of a halt or even a slowdown: fiscal disaster.

Changes in demography and society have also put the U.S. through budgetary wringer. Population growth has brought a more than proportional increase in the need for public services. A more crowded society multiplies demands for housing, parks, garbage collection and police protection. A skewed demographic pattern also has pressed a relatively small working and taxpaying population into paying for the medical, educational and welfare requirements of rapidly rising numbers of the very young and the very old. During the 1960s, the number of people aged five to 24 rose 28%, and the number aged 65 or over increased 21%: meanwhile. the group aged 25 to 44 expanded less than 3%.

The U.S., no less than the underdeveloped world, has also been going through a revolution of rising expectations. Higher education once was looked on as a privilege reserved for the brighter sons of the affluent. Now it is coming to be assumed that every boy or girl who can get through high school has a right to four years of college, with public assistance if need be. Last week the Senate passed a bill that would give every college student the right to a grant of \$1,400 a year. Untended illness used to be regarded as the unavoidable fate of the poor and aged. Today it is considered an intolerable, if still far too frequent outrage. Such demands, though fiscally troublesome, are just claims on a technological society that also wants to

call fiscil equitable and humane.

Private Biss. A more complex
issue is the rising expectation of govissue is the rising expectation of govment clerks and other civil servants
in the past struck a tactil bargain under which they accepted relatively low
pay in return for casy work, short
persions. Now they are demanding
—and increasingly winning—wage
issu about equal to those in private
industry. The effect on budges has been
unimber of public-school pupils rose

16% during the past decade, but school spending zoomed 207%, largely because of higher teacher salaries.

Even these factors do not wholly explain the powersy of American public services. The most important cause is a set of national attitudes. From the earliest days of the republic, Americans have shown a permicious blas-in favor of private consumption and against public outlays. Business expenditures for nes factories and machinery are looked upon as productive investigation of the productive of the productive of the productive of the productive or productive to the productive of the productive

This bias has led to a massive failure to perform what might be termed preventive maintenance, of people as well as things. Bigger investments in public transportation during the 1950s might have avoided the worsening commuter crisis of today. In the period when low-income blacks (and whites) were flooding into the cities from the countryside, higher spending for manpower training, public housing and remedial reading could have alleviated many currently explosive social and racial tensions. Society is now being presented with the bill for such errors -at inflated prices. To cite just one example, Federal Reserve Board Governor Andrew Brimmer predicts that

How the Swedes Do It

A SMALL sense of deprivation often nags Americans vissing alroad. They note the frequency of London's shipy red double-decker buses, the scrubbed-clean streets of Paris and the tranquil, carefully manucured parks of Frankfurt. At a time when public services in the U.S. are in such a mess, Americans wonder how the Europeans manage to do so well.

A major reason is that Europeans accept tax bites that would numb Americans. Though partly warped by differences in purchasing power, some comparisons are enlightening. An unmarried German worker carning \$5,000 a year pays about \$1,500 in income and social taxes; a single American

earning about the same pays \$800. An Englishman who is married, has two children and earns \$12,000 a year has income taxes of \$3.257. An American in the same category pays \$2,154. Europeans also pay savage excise levies 40% or a gallton of gostoline in Ceramyrs, c about 125 in the U.S. The English pay excise toxes of 35% on cameras, watches countries have a value-added 185% in on cameras, watches countries have a value-added 185% in a kind of national sales leay that pounds up prices on everything from sheelages to plumbing repairs. In France, the VAT is a towering 25%.

When it comes to high-level public spending for highquality services, no Western country can match Sweden. Its taxes total 41% of its gross national product, compared with 31% in the U.S. Swedes earn less than Amer-

icams sages of blue-collar workers wavenge 86.20 vs. 57.400 n the U.S. On the other hand, Swedes are cush-ineed from birst to death against a wide variety of social and economic jolis. When a Swedie cannet work below work of the second control of the second collect up to two-throke of his salary annually. Give sar experience and efficient, and professional professional collection of the second collection of the second

Practically all medical and hospital care is free. Swedish hospitals have first-rate staffs and the most modern equipment; they lead the world in number of beds—17 for every 1,000 people. Sweden also has long had the



TIME, MARCH 13, 1972

the nation will have to spend more than \$16 billion annually in the next four or five years to keep pollution within tolerable limits. Part of that might come from corporate treasuries, but much surely would have to be tax money. The cost certainly would be lower if the building of efficient sessence of the property of the property

Another result of the bias in favor of the private economy has been a persistent refusal by Americans to tax themselves heavily enough to pay for public services. Though almost evcry American feels oppressed by taxes. the U.S. is in fact one of the most lightly taxed of all the industrial nations. Total U.S. tax collections equal only 31% of the country's gross national product v. 33% in Germany, 37% in Canada, 41% in Sweden and 43% in Britain. By no coincidence, most of these nations enjoy higher-quality health care, recreational facilities, mass transit and many other services than the U.S. does. Japan is the only major industrial nation where taxes account for a smaller share of G.N.P. (16%) than they do in the U.S., at least partly because Japan's tax system was designed by American occupation author-

ities after World War II.

In some areas of the U.S., political opposition still keeps taxes low despite

inescapable needs. New Hampshire, for example, can afford to keep only four state troopers on duty in the early hours of the morning, and has been unable to pay the telephone and postage bills of its own planning office. Nevertheless, the state has neither an income nor a general sales tax, and the legislature last week defeated for the second time an overtheless.

Flat Failure. The bias against public spending has led the Federal Government to distribute the gains of economic growth in the form of income tax cuts rather than improved services. Since 1964, federal income taxes have heen cut four times, from a range of 20% to 91%, to the present 14% to 50%. If rates, exemptions and deductions had been held steady for the past decade. Washington today would be collecting at least an additional \$40 billion a year-more than enough to wipe out the \$38.8 billion deficit foreseen in this fiscal year. Alternatively, if a large deficit were considered necessary to stimulate the economy. Washington could now be distributing enough additional aid to states and cities to meet nearly all the social spending needs expected for the 1970s.

The tax cuts have been aimed at shrinking the role of Government in U.S. life. In his January budget message, President Nixon boasted about his



ALBANY RALLY AGAINST STATE BUDGET Drowning hubris in red ink.

Drowning nobrisi in ted ink.
Administration's tax cuts' and declared that individuals "can use that money more productively for their own needs than Government can use if for them." This policy has been a late failure. The role of Government has not declined because total tax collections, while still smaller than in other countries, have risen as a percentage of GoN.P. The reason, of course, has been the fost rose. The man auditivement of the federal income fax cuts has been to distort that the tax system by restricting the role of

world's lowest rate of infant mortality. Its men have the world's longest life expectancy, 71.7 years, and its women the second longest, 76 years, just behind leeland. Highclass, tuition-free education right through university is available to all academically qualified Swedes. University students get about \$2.000 a year in living costs, partly in the

Under the Swedish system, workers with average incomes get the most value from their task kront. A typical example is Paul Lundmark, who is married and the father of three children, ages 4 to 10. He lives in Orebro, a city of 275,000, Lundmark awns an average blue-collar salary of 56,500 a year by working in a paper mil. He pays more than one-father of this. S2,300, in direct local and mamore than one-father of this. S2,300, in direct local and ma-

tional income taxes. The Lundmark children attend local schools, where the teaching is first-rate. All pupils get their hooks and daily hot lunches free. At the local clinic, an outpatient visit costs \$1.50. A city "social bureau" provides, among other things. "home help' to look after the children in an emergency. The Lundmarks also can use the city's business appears to be a second to the company of the co

The rising taxes to support all this, however, have most speeds wobling. For example, the values added tax, which is piled on top of all other taxes, was recently increased by four percentage points, to 17.65%. Partly because of this boost, prices of most goods and services are soaring. Some algorithes cost 31.40 a pack, eagls 17.00 a dozen, humburger algorithes cost 31.40 a pack, eagls 17.00 a dozen, humburger are making do with items at the lowest end of the price scale; polatoes, carross, cabbage and spaghetti.

Beyond VAT. Swedes face an awesome array of levies. To see all be more array of levies and the see all beautiful array, which has held power for 40 years, holds that taxes should aim at demolishing action of the seed of th

Particularly for people who earn more than the Lundmark family, income taxes are as steeply progressive as Everest. On a salary of \$10,000 a Swede pays 43% of his income in national, local and old-age pension taxes. On \$20,-000 he pays 53%, and on \$40,000 his combined levy is a brutal 63%. Loopholes are almost nonexistent, and deductions are rare. Corporate income taxes, which average 53%, are less severe because, unlike individuals, companies can deduct from their national tax the amount they pay in local taxes. Even so, Sweden's leading business magazine, Veckans Affärer, has warned that if taxes continue to rise at the present rate, the government by 1980 will be taking 55% of the G.N.P. and will dangerously squeeze industrial expansion. This could crimp economic growth and diminish tax revenues, along with many of the public services that they provide.

It is neither possible nor desirable for the U.S. to emulate Sweden's controlled economy to achieve that country's just-ly praised social programs. But the Swedish experience does demonstrate that good public services cost more than American taxpayers have so far been villing to pay.

n levy that is effective and generally fair, and throwing a greater burden on taxes that are neither.

When the economy grows, the yield of the income tax grows even faster, because taxpayers hand over a rising percentage of their incomes as they move into higher salary brackets. By contrast, local sales tax collections increase only about as fast as the econydect of the percentage of their properties. The percentage of their properties of the percentage of the percentag

The property tax in recent months has become the flash point of the tax-payer rebellion. More than half the 25d billion collected by property tax-ex annually is earmarked specifically to pay local communities 'share of education costs. But in many cities, towns and villages, property taxes also raises most of the revenues for the whole tanger of the whole tanger of the contrained of the two the contrained of the revenues for the whole tanger of the contrained of the contraine

Fiscal Suicide. Theoretically, the property tax burden should be shared equitably, since the rich own more taxable real estate than the poor. Actually, property tax rates tend to be higher on modest homes than on mansions. A 2% tax on a house assessed at \$50,000 will yield \$1,000. A 10% tax would be needed on a house assessed at \$10,000 in order to raise that same \$1,000-and a town filled with \$10,000 homes may need more revenue for such services as sewers and fire protection than a suburb of stately homes. Favoritism in assessments, overly generous exemptions for business, and other abuses magnify both the inequity of the tax and its inefficiency as a revenue raiser.

Boston offers a striking example. Its revenue comes mostly from property tax. Yet fully 54% of property in the city is exempt, the result of unwise concessions to colleges, airlines and businesses putting up new buildings. A surge of commercial construction has increased office space in Boston by 40% in the past ten years, but the city has received little revenue from it. Property taxes on those who do pay have been raised to a mindbending \$174.70 per \$1,000 of assessed value, and are likely to go up again shortly to \$190 or more: that is equal to \$2.660 a year on a house assessed at \$14,000 (which probably would be worth \$40,000 on the market). The city is still so broke that it cannot replace some century-old wooden sewers, or even plow its streets properly after snowstorms; two days after a heavy snow last month, many streets still had only one lane cleared. Says Mayor Kevin White: "We are on a course of fiscal suicide."

The inequities of the property tax in financing education are so glaring that four state and federal courts in the past year have ruled these disparities unconstitutional. The reason: poor

districts cannot raise as much money for schools as rich districts, and the quality of a child's education should not depend on the wealth of his neighborhood. The likely result of these court decisions is that Washington will have to greatly enlarge its subsidies for local schooling in order to eliminate or at least reduce the role of the property tax. The Nixon Administration estimates that the Federal Government will have to come up with \$12 billion to \$13 billion more a year to help states and cities equalize school financing. Unfortunately, it is thinking of doing so by proposing a value-added tax-a kind of national sales tax (Time, Feb. 28) that, like all sales taxes, would be regressive.

How can the nation raise the revenue it needs to improve public services? One way to begin is by slash-



ing, or preferably abolishing, some Government programs that continue to soak up tax dollars long after they have lost their justification—if they ever had one. The U.S. is in trouble not only because tax revenues are inadequate, but also because too much of them has been spent for the wrong purposes.

purpose. Pentagon is usually singled out as an overhoasted lax eater, which there are many others. The federal highway system, by the time it is nished in the late 1970s, will have consumed \$76.3 billion. That is only discussed \$76.3 billion. That is only discreased air pollution resulting from more driving, as well as the destruction of much housing for the urban poor in Baltimore, Detroit and other cities to make room for new freeways. Meaning the could move people more efficiently

have been starved for funds. In the Washington, D.C., area, the National Association of Ruitroud Passengers has a more and the start of the start of

Former Budget Director Charles Schultze lists some other unproductive expenditures: the building of giant dams that yield little economic return, even in terms of lower power costs but harm the environment by flooding areas of great scenic beauty; irrigation projects that subsidize the growing in Western deserts of crops for which the Agriculture Department is trying to cut acreage elsewhere: farm price supports that benefit mostly higher-income farmers; subsidies to general aviation that aggravate airport congestion by encouraging private flying. The nation can no longer afford such extravagances, but they continue because they are promoted by powerful self-interest lobbies that encounter little opposition. They should be opposed by public-interest counterlobhies, which could press competing demands for cash for other programs. That is a cause to which Ralph Nader and his army of followers could profitably turn their attention. How to Cut. The nation also needs

How to Cut. The nation also needs a thorough overhaul of its tax system. The aim should be to make a reformed federal income tax a major revenue raiser for states and cities as well as for the Federal Government, reducing the necessity for endless sharp increases in unfair and ineffective sales and property taxes.

Although the income tax is fair enough in principle-rates rise with ability to pay-the way in which it actually operates is not. Because of elaborate deductions and exemptions, hardly anyone pays the rate that theoretically applies to his salary bracket. The deductions and exemptions excessively favor married couples over single people, homeowners over renters, large families over small, receivers of dividends and stock market profits over people who live by wages alone. Congress narrowed some of the loopholes in 1969, with the result that the number of people who paid no tax whatever on incomes of \$200,000 or more declined from 300 in 1969 to 112 in 1970 (before final audit), Simultaneously, though, Congress has piled on new tax breaks. The latest, enacted last year in a bow to Women's Lib. is a child-care deduction for working mothers in families with incomes up to \$27,000 a year.

Some tax favors reward actions



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THE ECONOMY

that once seemed socially desirable. like the bearing of many children and the buying of single-family houses. It is questionable whether such goals should still be encouraged. If so, they should be promoted by direct subsidy. Indirect subsidies handed out through the tax system are extremely expensive and lead to ludicrous distortions. For example, the Federal Government last year in effect paid 70% of the mortgage interest and property taxes on the home of a couple who had a \$200,-000 annual income, but it paid only 19% of the interest and taxes on the house of a couple who carned \$10,000 a year, and nothing at all on the house of a family too poor to pay any income tax.

Joseph Pechman, one of the nation's leading tax experts and a member of Time's Board of Economists, proposes a drastic reform. He reckons that by eliminating almost all deduc55 billion to states and cities in fiscal 1973. That is inndequate. Walter Hel-ler, who with Pechman originated the revenue-sharing idea in the 1966s, proposes that the amount be set at 25° of the 'tax base'—that is, all individual income subject to federal tax. That would yield about \$10 billion annual to the control of the control o

and reductions were faceled out.

The first proposed of the control of the contro

public funds, because tax revenue is divided among competing jurisdictions that operate with no area-wide plan or coordinated set of priorities.

Other administrative reforms are

needed for the nation to get the most out of its tax money. The states should take over a larger role in the collection and distribution of money for education, under a federal mandate to work toward equalizing per-pupil expenditures among school districts. The Federal Government should assume the burden of financing welfare and make payments uniform across the country. That would relieve states and cities of a demand that they can no longer meet without starving other programs for funds. It also would end the scandalous situation under which citizens of states such as New York and Illinois in effect subsidize low tax and welfare levels in other areas, predominantly the South, whose poor still





CRAMMED OUTPATIENT CLINIC & LOCKED WING AT MORRISANIA CITY HOSPITAL IN THE BRONX Paying taxes cannot be made pleasant, but it is the price of civilization.

tions and exemptions—except for payment of state income taxes, unusual medical expenses and high charitable contributions—the Federal Government could reduce income tax rates by 40% and still ratio as much revenue as it now does. A somewhat smallre but still major rate cut would yeld new resenue to meet social and environmental needs. Pechinan's wholesale removal of deductions would be fare heter than attempts to close loopholes one by one. Such efforts aronse from the properties of the payterior of the payment of the paymen

many inequities.

No Bailing. Unless federal tax

No Bailing. Unless federal tax

No Bailing. Unless federal tax

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Washington, while leaving local gov
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changing their citizens or boosting sales.

and property taxes. President Nixon

has proposed a plan, now heading to
Means Committee, that would return

Means Committee, that would return

they could not count on Washington to bail them out.

Democratic Congressman Henry Reuss also proposes that in order to qualify for revenue sharing, states should be required to submit plans for consolidating the crazy-quilt pat-tern of local government units. That step could go far toward bringing order out of the chaos of overlapping villages, towns, school districts, fire districts, water districts and other jurisdictions. As one fairly typical example, residents of Fridley, Minn, (pop. 9,233), pay taxes to nine government units: the city of Fridley, the Metropolitan Council Sewer Board, the North Suburban Hospital District. Anoka County, the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission, the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District, the state of Minnesota, the U.S. Government and an independent school district. A tenth unit, a watershed district, is now being formed. Such Balkanization wastes

flock to the high-welfare states in order to collect more money.

In the end, though, no amount of administrative reform is likely to save Americans from the necessity of paying higher taxes. The nation is not running out of money so much as it has misallocated its resources so badly that it now faces a staggering bill for the public services that citizens have a right to expect. Tax and governmental reforms can and must apportion that bill more fairly; to the extent that the taxpavers' revolt is a protest against inequity, it is only too justified. Americans, however, will have to get used to the idea that a greater portion of the country's wealth must be devoted to the public sector if they are to enjoy clean air, sale streets and better health and education. Paying the bill cannot be made pleasant. By reflecting on the observation of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes that taxes are the price of civilization, it can perhaps be made at least tolerable.



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Died. Paul Howard ("Dizzy") Trout 56. Derroit Tigers pitching ale and serambled-syntax meanters of cancet: in Chiego, A country but from Sandeut, Ind., a town "what can the swith blows, hard enough," Trout became a Detroit hero during World War II. In 1944 he won 27 games and posted the towest carned ran average for several sears, more, then adapted his freescheding delivery to a job as the Tigers' radue announcer.

Died. William H. Lawrence, 56, political reporter and national-residence of ARC News. of a heart at tack: in Bedford N.H. An aggressive nessman of the never-lake-en-formanwer school, Lawrence switted for newset school, Lawrence switted for Press before joining the New York Times. 30 years ago. After a stim abroad, he returned to Washington and his Taworite beat—politics. William he had a visice of gravel and the face of an unsuccessful prizelighter, the ease ten years ago and continued to report scopes with the revisible Irequence of the port scopes with evisible Irequence for the port scopes with evisible Irequence and the face of the port scopes with evisible Irequence and the face of the port scope with evisible Irequence and the properties of the provision of the properties of the provision of the provision

Died. Herbert Feis, 78, economist, historian and Government adviser in the Hoover. Roosevelt and Truman Administrations: in Winter Park, Fla. Feis entered the State Department in 1931 as an economist, but his masterwork was a ten-volume history of American foreign policy from 1933 to the 1950s. Though some younger historians questioned the objectivity of a man so close to his topic. Feis' books were widely praised for their richness of detail and incisive presentation. His account of the Potsdam Conference, Between War and Peace, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1960.

Died. Victor George Heiser, 99, globe-traveling public health authority: in New York. As a young doctor with the U.S. Government before the turn of the century. Heiser helped establish immigration health standards that are still in use today. Later, as chief quarantine officer and director of health in the Philippines, he exercised nearly dictatorial powers for a dozen years in the fight against bubonic plague, cholera, smallpox, heriberi and malaria. He was credited with reducing the death toll in the islands by 100,000 a year. As an emissary of the Rockefeller Foundation, he traveled to disease-ridden corners of the world, campaigning for modern sanitation and good diet. His 1936 memours, An American Doctor's Odvssey, became an international hestseller that vied with Gone With the Wind in popularity.



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CINEMA

The Tarn and the Screw

THE NIGHTCOMERS

Directed by MICHAEL WINNER Screenplay by MICHAEL HASTINGS

Here is Marlon Brando in a sleptin tweed jacket, sashaving around an Edwardian country estate complete with a genuine tarn (the better to drown you with, my dear!), and carrying on in various ways with a pretty governess and a pair of fresh-faced children borrowed from Henry James. Brando is Peter Quint, the ghostly valet of The Turn of the Screw turned



A sabotaged rowboat.

into a gardener. The governess is Miss Jessel (Stephanie Beacham), his haunting paramour. The film's Big Idea is to make precise what James left terrifyingly ambiguous: just how Quint and Jessel died, and what they did to corrupt poor young Flora and Miles before James' story begins with the arrival of a new governess.

Properly handled, such a gimmick might have launched a spoof of James' involuted style or a parody of Freudian criticism (scholars have wrangled for decades about whether the ghosts of Quint and Jessel are merely figments of the new governess's sexually starved imagination). Director-Producer Michael Winner, however, tries for a pretentious shocker in fancy dress. He serves up a pastiche of sexual sadism, witchcraft (two dolls are burned in chamber pots) and a pair of Ouintessential messages: love and hate are synonymous; the dead just hang around wherever they are killed.

Moreover. Winner wants the audience to believe that the children (aged about 9 and 11) regard any-

thing Quint says as literally true. Children are often cruel but rarely that stupid. Quint lapses into a sodden, brogue-trotting Irishman, who mum-bles to Miles, "If you love someone, sometimes you really want to kill them." Pow! Wilde! The governess drowns in the tarn-from an acute case of sabotaged rowboat. Quint is struck down, like St. Sebastian, by Miles' bow and arrow.

In all this, there is hardly enough of either terror or common sense to impose upon the average tufted titmouse. Christopher Ellis and Verna Harvey, however, are radiant and accomplished as the children, and Brando, 20 years on from Stanley Kowalski, still has the presence to make bullying cruelty captivating. . Timothy Foote

Uphill Racer

SNOW IOR

Directed by GEORGE ENGLUND Screenplay by KEN KOLBY and JEFFREY BLOOM

Not since Sonia Henie first skidded across the Hollywood ice has there been such a movie debut. Skier and Promoter Jean-Claude Killy is now an aspiring actor. Looking like a cross between Dick Cavett and Peter Fonda, he bounds down the slopes with agility. But he racks up whenever he has to say lines-which, as luck would have it, is often. Waxing romantic or working out plans for an elaborate robbery. Jean-Claude always manages to sound as if he were making a halfhearted pitch for Chap Stick.

The screenwriters must have discovered their prehistoric plot frozen in a glacier. Christian Biton (Jean-Claude) runs a ski shop in Switzerland. He and his buddies have a pretty good thing going, selling equipment and eyeballing the snow bunnies who fall by with enviable frequency. "I have very strong thighs," says one in a voice that could turn hard pack to slush. Smirks one of the shop boys: "Maybe you'd like to feel my pectorals some time.

Biton and his pal Bob (Cliff Potts) steal \$250,000 from one of the resorts and stash it in a snow-covered cranny. They plan to retrieve it in the spring when the snow melts. But an insurance investigator (Vittorio De Sica) comes around and endangers the whole operation. De Sica spends most of his time wagging his finger and laughing uproariously, for reasons that remain unfathomable.

Director George Englund is the man who produced the papal soap opera Shoes of the Fisherman, and last year made a rock-'n'-roll western entitled Zachariah. Thus Snow Job hardly comes as a surprise. . Jay Cocks

Heart Failure

TO DIE OF LOVE

Directed by ANDRÉ CAYATTE Screenplay by ANDRÉ CAYATTE and ALBERT NAUD

In France in 1968, a high school teacher named Gabrielle Russier fell in love with one of her students. He was 17 and thus legally a minor. His parents invoked the law to thwart the affair, at one point having Miss Russier arrested and even sending the boy to a sanitarium. After several months. Miss Russier took her own life in desperation. The episode became u cause célèbre in France and the subject of at least three books.

Now André Cavatte (Tomorrow

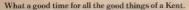


GIRARDOT & PRADAL IN "TO DIE" A sentimentalized plea.

Is My Turn) has derived a lumpish film from it. Love Story would appear to be another inspiration. The lovers in To Die of Love smooth, swoon and suffer with a fervor that would bring a blush of recognition to Jenny Cavilleri's wan cheek.

Cayatte is a former lawyer, and he approaches an audience the way he might have made a summation to a jury; his characters are less people than points in an argument. It is an argument in which sentiment undermines logic: despite the lovers' hardships and separations, Cayatte manages to stage at least one reunion per reel. Annie Girardot is an exceptional

actress, but she is allowed little opportunity to prove it in the role of the teacher. To play her adolescent paramour, Cayatte has chosen Bruno Pradal, 22, an actor who looks no more than 30. Two days before her death. Gabrielle Russier said, "I hope what is happening to me serves some pur-The moviegoer can only hope that some higher purpose has been served than this film's.



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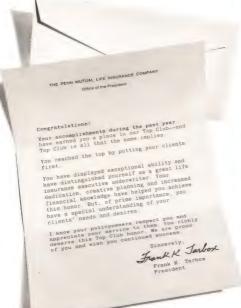
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by LADISLAS FARAGO 696 pages. McKay. \$11.95.

While waiting for further communiques from the nostalgia front—Richard Burton's Mussolini and the return of the crew cut, perhaps—the American public is being deafened by old spies and their chroniclers whisper-

ing: "Now it can be told. An alert literary scavenger named Ladislas Farago dug a tin hox of German intelligence papers out of the National Archives, and recycled them into a bestseller: The Game of the Foxes. The book, an almost day-to-day account of German agents at work in Britain and the U.S. during World War II, is a stunning proof of the incredible cost and even more incredible inefficiency of most espionage networks. Of the many Abwehr agents smuggled into England, for example, not one was still operating at the time of the Normandy invasion in 1944.

Diaries are negotiable currency, too. The London Journals of General Raymond E. Lee. 1940-41 (Little, Brown)

are bringing \$12.50 on the open market, mostly for predicting-you read it here!-that Russia will prove too much for Hitler. So it's "Once more into the attics, fellow soldiers." Even old memos are worth their weight in gold, and that, given the art of military memo writing, is saying some-thing. In 1945 Sir John Masterman, peacetime Oxford don, wartime counterspy, was ordered to write an official report about the remarkable success British intelligence enjoyed turning around German spies in England and deploying them as double agents. Yale University Press has simply reprinted this surprisingly readable document (The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945) on the coded doings of Garbo, Tricycle and the rest, and bargain-priced the instant book at \$6.95

The No. No. Nanette of the reprocessed cloak and dagger act, however, promises to be Reinhard Gehlen. How can you upstage a man who was Hitler's favorite intelligence officer, then after the war played "Dear Reinie" to his CIA chief Allen Dulles.

Born in 1902, just too late for World War I, he marked time as an artillery and cavalry officer mit! World War II brought out his special talents. He was one of those who could put war on paper. Statistics and maps filled him with a passion to organize them. By 1992 the was chiefe of intelligence on the curacy meant prognosticating defeat curacy meant prognosticating defeat chiefes accurate reports earnet reports earnet in this late-innute fall from favor only



LIEUT. GENERAL REINHARD GEHLEN (1944)
Just like home.

helped certify his anti-Nazi posture afterward.

Nothing suggests (iehlen's sublime insolence better than what he did when everything fell apart in 1945. He disguised himself as jolly Dr. Wendland, collected the microfilms of his files, and buried them in a Bavarian mountain meadow. Then he waited for the American troops. Whisked to Washington, the archenemy of only a few months before convinced his conquerors that they should appoint him (and those files) as their primary espionage source against the Soviet Union. The Gehlen Organization, or simply the "Org," set up in what had been an SS model housing development, outside of Munich. To a number of recruits-ex-SS men and Gestapo agents may have run as high as 30%-it was just like home.

The layout cost the United States \$3,000,000. During the decade that Gehlen worked exclusively for the ClA, another \$200 million in American money funded the Org. By 1948 the Org numbered 4,000 agents and supplied an estimated 70% of the U.S. Government's information on the Soviet military. Once Gehlen had the idea of putting 423 simultaneous wiretaps on East Berlin phones. New Jersey Bell Telephone supplied the switchboard, courtesy of the CIA, at a total cost of \$6,000,000.

When the Org became the official espinage service of West Germany in 1936, Gehlen became a global caterer. He and the BND—the Org's new name—discretely contracted themselves out to Tanzania. Afghanistan and the Congo. The secret services of Israel and Egypt alike found occasion to use Gehlen's services.

British Author Cookridge and Germans Höhne and Zölling have compiled dossiers on Gehlen that might satisfy the Org itself. Cookridge, an old agent who makes a living out of spy chronicles like The Truth About Kim Philiby, tends a bit to trade on man-in-the-shadows glamour.

Gehlen turned the gentleman's acceptance of the property of the Marketman still compares it to cricket—into his business. But Höhne and Zolf agree that, despite all his thermosfinsk cameras and secret, secret limes. Forced into certification or either men in 1968, he sait in his study on Linke Starthlerg (creat looking down and wrote his memoirs (due out later this year) rather like Bufflad glown and wrote his memoirs (due out later this year) rather went thataway. For spyring, like everything leek, has gone automated.

"They expect you to be able to say that a war will start next Tuesday at 5:32 p.m.," Walter Bedell Smith complained when he was head of the CIA. While he lasted. Ciehlen gave his customers what they thought they wanted. In the cold war he catered to their sense of sinister conspiracy, then by a more or less relevant act or report relieved the anxiety he had helped create. He predicted the Hungarian revolt, for instance, and the Israeli-Arab Six-Day War But these events occurred anyway. Sentiment dictates that Gehlen be treated as the last of the Scarlet Pimpernels. He was, in fact, more like the last of the Prussians-a nostalgia the world could hardly afford even in his · Melvin Maddocks own time.

Skin Game

INTIMATE BEHAVIOUR

253 pages. Random House. \$6.95.

Ethology—as any schoolboy will tell you with suitable grunts and seratchings—embraces the study of the beast in man. It is the science of atavisms. Desmond Morris is the former London zookeeper who, recognizing this fat ruminant in the wild, turned hunter. He stampeded his quarred

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At United Van Lines we do MORE than get you there! ry over the cliff in The Naked Ape. He picked its bones clean in The Human Zoo. He burped, He snilled the air. He sighted, just upwind, a shaggy touch-me-feel-me shambling along. He struck again. This latest book results but it is a joyless killing.

Intimate Behaviour is about body contact. Morris proposes that to consider the behavior of man as one among other animals will cast brilliant new light on what happens between people in a handelasp, a copulation, a consoling pat, an encounter group. Such a topic could be a romp and a tickle. and a loving touch: in fact, it's a skin game that's not even skin deep. The primal intimacy. Morris asserts, as if with profound originality, is the womb itself. Extracting the baby from there, he drags it through childhood's swaddlings and suckings, catalogues the intimacies of play, courtship, sex and social ritual and their substitutes from pets to waterbeds-and the only real discovery is how little we learn even from the monkeys. In his first popular book. Morris wrote of "the sexiest primate," which made British Critic Brigid Brophy wonder whether he could be meaning some telegenic prince of the church. Now, in Intimate Behaviour, there is far more about the businessman's handshake or the surgeon's scalpel than about the lovers' kiss, and even the lovers' kiss is grimly labored as No. 7 of "twelve typical stages in the pair-formation process of a young male and female." Defying his own boredom. Morris compiles the obvious, the faintly surprising, the wildly pretentious and the erroneous: "Anyone who has enjoyed the exotic luxuries of body intimacies with a tame cheetah, lion or tiger will know that . . . they are patted, not stroked." "Moving up above the genital region now, we come to the helly, which has two characteristic shapes, flat and "The dentist usually causes too much stress for his oral intimacies to provide any contact reward."

Such trivia are not redeemed by Morris' pious peroration, calling on "the human animal... a simple tribal hunter by evolution." to indulge in a "magical return to intimucey." As any ethologist would warn Tribal Hunter Morris, mas site only animal to hunt without hunger, cropping his prey to extinction. **Moroce Judson

Back to Macondo

LEAFSTORM AND OTHER STORIES

146 pages. Harper & Row. \$6.50.

Colombian Writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez's only novel, Ome Hundred Years of Solitude, was a seismic literary event in Latin America when first published in 1967. Translated three years later, it received awestruck notices in the U.S., and has continued to attract not so much readers as



"But for the grace of God, there's my kid!"

Right, Dad Your youngster could easily have been one of those high ones. Shakes you up pretty good. Doesn't

it?
You now recall how your cockeyed conscience conveniently classified drugs as pot, speed, LSD, heroin.

Period
Your kids knew better They knew
you were a drug user Oh, how they
knew! And it killed them to see you

knew! And it killed them to see you killing yourself. It wasn't your good example that

kept them from taking their own whirl at the dream world. Was it, Dad?

No you didn't take it in the vein. Being a "gentleman," you took it on the rocks. With an olive. Anchovy. But it was dope, wasn't it? It was dope in the massive daily doses you took if

How mightily you struggled for control. On your own You quit drinking housands of times. Every single morning. For years and years. But you couldn't beat the game. No way. You were hooked.

were hooked
The day dawned when you just couldn't con yourself one minute

Ionger You'd hit bottom Remember?
There was help for you, thank the good Lord As near as your phone

You summoned the guts to stuff your stinking pride in your pocket You dialed the number listed near the front of almost every telephone directory, the number that has brought salvation

to more than half-a-million sick, enslaved souls.



This was written by one of them. In gratitude



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proselytizers. The chronicle of an enchanted town called Macondo, it is a "good read" in the Dickensian sense: it has abundant life, a tangle of characters, and plots, all supported by a clear moral viewpoint.

The new book, which contains a novella and six stories, is in most ways a letdown, Leafstorm, the long work, is also about Macondo, but it is an early, earnest exercise in which three anartators—a boy, his mother and his grandfather—recall the old man's efforts to give a docent burial to an outeast whom the town wants to leave to the vultures.

It is filled with undifferentiated nostalgia—for old values, old vitality, old civility. One searches in vain for the raffish Macondo of *One Hundred*



AUTHOR GABRIEL GARCÍA MÁRQUEZ Prodigal fabulist.

Years of Salitude—modeled on the haman boom town of Arcastaca, where the author was born. Macondophiles will at least learn some new bits and pieces about the place. The action starts with a note from Colonel Aureliano Bitendia, the great revolutionary warrior who returns in Salitude, and the recluse Rebeca also makes an ectophismic appearance.

But García Márquez, who is now 3, obviously came to terms with his great gifts after he had finished Leaftorm. He has acknowledged that reading Faulkner and making a pligimage through Yoknapatawsha country helped him to enrich his own private literary property and see its mythic possibilities. At any rate he developed from a cautious limited craftsman into a prodigal fabulist with total command in his protean imagination.

It is in the more recent short stories included here that one finds the authentic García Márquez in the humor, the color and detail, the easy access to magic balanced by harder ironies. In The Handsomest Drowned Man in the World, ostensibly written for children, the inhabitants of a fishing village discover a magnificent corpse on the beach, and in marveling at its splendor come to recognize the meanness of their own lives. In another story, a flea-bitten old angel makes a mysterious angerance.

rious appearance. Blacamán the Good, Vendor of Miracles is a wicked little fable about an itinerant worker of cures and exactly how he acquired his specialty. Blacaman is the kind of brazen fellow García Márquez obviously enjoys. The only thing he refuses to do is raise the dead, because, he says. "They're murderous with rage at the one who disturbed their state." He knows better, however. Offered the road to sainthood, he declines: "The truth is that I'd gain nothing by being a saint after being dead; an artist is what I am." And he actually manages · Martha Duffy to live forever.

Home Stand

THE BOYS OF SUMMER by ROGER KAHN 442 pages. Harper & Row. \$8.95.

What is to be made of this nostaligie book about the Brooklyn Dodgers? Its title comes from a poem by Dylan Thomas, and its first chapter is called "Lines on the Transpontine" Madness." "Transpontine" a very British word meaning that which lies over a bridge, specifically one that contained to the transposition of the concarden to the transposition. It is not to the medical model of the contained to the contained to the contained of the contained to the contained of the contained to the

This is the sort of pretentiousness one might expect from a New York Giants fan, which 44-year-old Roger Kahn could well have been if he had grown up on Manhattan's Upper West bets Field. But to Kahn, who covered the Dodgers for the New York Herald Tribune in the early '50s, baseball wasn't just baseball. It was-well -transpontine. Between Kahn and the game flowed the mainstream of American experience. On his side was a Jewish family life in which culture was spelled with a capital K. On the other side were those muscular, spitting, foulmouthed heroes in flannel knickers who represented an ideal of American manhood.

Luckity, Kahn's world of poetry and pop-ups resolved tited to the Heriald Iributa: where he was eventually assigned to ever the Dodgers 1952 and 23 seasons. These were the the World Series to the Yankees, when the cry of "Waiff next year" rose over Flathush. After, Brooklyn finally defeated their Brook road in 1955 and then resounded their brook road to the the World Series to the Yankees, when the cry of "Waiff next year" rose over Flathush. After, Brooklyn finally defeated their Brook road road was also also the world was also also the world was also the control of the most exciting ever to take the

"Phase II controls caused us to re-examine costs. We were surprised by the savings in dialing direct..."



John LeSueur, Communications Manager, The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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You save \$2.20 on that one call.

So whenever you can, dial your Long Distance calls yourself. It's good business.



field. There were Furillo's long, accurate throws from right field, Billy Cox's impossible, spidery stops at third, and Preacher Roe's spitballs.

Outclassing them all was Jackie Robinson. Much of what Kahn says about the Dodger infielder will be familiar to former members of Happy Felton's Knothole Gang, There is Robinson, first Negro in the majors: the racial abuse he endured on and off the field, his testiness, the later tragedy of his son's delinquency and fatal car crash. What Kahn does is rekindle for a younger, less patient generation the pride of a remarkable athlete who wanted to be recognized and paid as such. That Robinson eventually became a prosperous, overweight Republican has a perfect and glorious consistency

Kahn presents a number of other middle-aged ex-Dodgers in formula pieces that will appeal mainly to those who sang the national anthem along with Gladys Goodding and lost interest in the Dodgers after they went to Los Angeles to become ballplayers to the stars. He also touches a lot of other bases, sentimentalizing about his newspaper days, describing the selection of his father's coffin, visiting the apartment buildings where cozy Ebbets Field once stood. The tone throughout is unashamedly elegiac, though not totally uncalculated. Kahn's love and respect for his subjects provide a sensitive measurement of the years-years that have seen football all but replace baseball as the No. 1 national sport. The change says a lot, because the difference between the two games is crucial. Baseball is a noble, romantic game that spurns time by expanding into extra innings. Football, with a sweep-second hand constantly at one's throat, is too much like · R.Z. Sheppard real life.

FICTION

- 1 The Winds of War, Wouk (1 last week) - Wheels, Hailey (2)
- 3 The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth (4)

- 7 Our Gang, Roth (9) 8 Nemesis, Christie (5)
- The Friends of Eddie Coyle, Higgins
- 10 Message from Malaga, Maclinnes: 10) NONFICTION

- 1 Tracy and Hepburn, Kanin (2) 2 - The Game of the Foxes, Farago (3)
- 4 The Defense Never Rosts,
- Bailey with Aronson (5)
- 5 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee,
- 6 The Moon's a Balloon, Niven (8) 7 - Brian Piccolo: A Short Season,
- 8 The Last Whole Earth Catalog,
- 9 The Double-Cross System in the
- War of 1939 to 1945, Masterma 10 - Report from Engine Co. 82, Smith (10)

MEDICINE

A Question of Ethics

It is the duty of every physician to treat those who come to him for help. Is it also his responsibility to turn in those patients who are sought by law-enforcement authorities? The help is called the FBI's request, two medical journals published under American Medical Association imprimatur have printed "wanted" notices soliciting dectors" help in catching a stopect. This odd the properties of the proper

In the February issues of the Archives of Demunding and Archive of Internal Medicine, the articles sake of a seistance in finding Roberta Brent Smith, 27, who is under indicinent for conspiracy to transport illegal explosives across the Arizona-California state line. There is a detailed physical description and explanation of why the request is being directed at physicians: Smith suffers from severe. Chronic acne that may cause her to

seek medical attention. Adjunct G-Men. Publishing requests for assistance in catching criminals is hardly new. Both the FBI and an A.M.A. official insist that medical journals have occasionally been so used in the past and will be in the future; indeed, the current issue of the A.M.A. Journal notifies doctors of another woman being sought by the Bureau. Nor does the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship, which covers only medical matters, excuse doctors from the demands of the law. In many states, for instance, doctors are required to report gunshot wounds, and in some they must also alert authorities to suspected cases of child abuse. Certain communicable diseases, includ-



FUGITIVE ROBERTA SMITH A moral muddle.

ing syphilis and gonorrhea, must be reported to public health authorities.

A.M.A. officials see no conflict in running the wanted notices in the organization's publications. Dr. Hugh Hussey, chief of the organization's division of scientific publications, maintains that the decision to publish the articles was made purely on editorial grounds and did not pose any question of ethics. Nor can Edwin Holman, secretary of the A.M.A.'s judicial council, find anything wrong with the notices. "Doctors have a civic responsibility," he says, "and it is a decision that the individual doctor has to make as to whether or not he is to call the law." On the other hand, Psychiatrist Willard Gaylin, president of the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., points out that "Whether or not the article is ethical can be debated, but surely ethics are involved."

Gaylin, who is also a professor of psychiatry and law at Columbia University, points out that if, unlike Smith, the wanted person has a medical condition that is possibly fatal, fear of being turned in could deter him from seeking a dector's attention. "What if, in the next instance of this," asks Gaylin, "the alleged criminal has a heart

int, the alleged criminal has a heart condition?"

The moral muddle aside, there is also a legal question: Is a doctor who reads the articles about Smith and then finds her in his waiting room legally obligated to call the FBI? Apparently not. State and federal law make it a crime to hinder the police

or actively aid criminals to remain at

large. The statutes generally impose no penalty for mere failure to report. Specialty for Losers

Trained to regard death as the enemy they must defeat at all costs, doctors regularly resort to heroic measures to keep their patients alive. Often they perform radical surgery or use complex machines to maintain a flicker of life in people so old or ravaged as to be bevond caring. But does death always represent defeat? No, says Dr. William Poe, a professor of community medicine at Duke University. Writing in the New England Journal of Medicine, Poe not only takes issue with the "winning psychology" of most medical specialties but suggests the creation of a new discipline, the practitioners of which

Poe calls his new specialty "marantology" (from the Greek marantos, meaning withered or wasted). Marantologists would care for those whom no one else wants: the old, the incontinent and the incurable, those who have "committed the sin of remaining alive but not yielding to our manip-



MARANTOLOGIST WILLIAM POE A plea for realism.

ulations." Those specialists, says Poe, would be taught to see their patients slip away without experiencing feelings of guilt or personal failure.

Like Jonathan Swift's A Modest Proposal, Poe's article is obviously intended more for shock effect than literal advocaey. But it does address a question that increasingly concerns physicians: How to deal with the hopephysicians: How to deal with the hopephysicians the other of the hope-"Medicine should not use silly exphemisms such as rehabilitation and convalescence for its losing patients. A marantology service could be a place where a person could de in dignity value at the pother death engenders

Medical Restraint. A man with a self-described "penchant for reflection in the wee hours of the morning," Poe bases his case for what he terms "medical restraint" on a lifetime of observing the sick and dying. As a youngster in Roanoke, Va., he accompanied his father, a Baptist minister, on pastoral visits to the old and discouraged. "I'm pretty well steeped in the golden rule," he says, "and I'm old enough [53] to figure how I'd want to be treated some day. I don't want to be eycled and recycled to the doctor, to the hospital, to the specialist. I'm against the hauling and mauling of people who have no reasonable future."

Pec does not advocate euthansia. "We are not supposed to shorten life," he says. "But there is a limit to what we cught to do to prolong it." The manatologist, he suggests, would not only life to be a swell. The result—peace, comfort and relief for the medically hopeless—would benefit both patient and physician. "Marantologists would not always look on death as an enemy, but often as a friend." controlled early the patient of the patient

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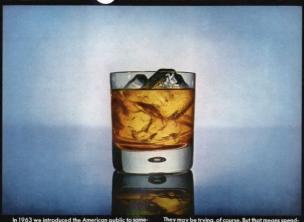
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